THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Daily Constitution.

BY CLARK H. STYLES & CO.

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Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

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Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare ——— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; E. ———, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A.M
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A.M
Arrive at Atlanta	6.30 P.M

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P.M
Arrive at Augusta	3.00 A.M
Leave Augusta	10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILroad—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; H. PASCHAL, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12.30 P. M
Leave West Point	12.50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5.25 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	8.00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	11.05 P. M.
Leave West Point	3.50 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	10.00 A. M

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President, R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P.M.
Arrive in Macon	2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P.M.
Arrive in Atlanta	4.30 A.M

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-dly

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. apl5-16m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 3d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted.

Dr. R. NOBLE & BRO.,

DENTISTS,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Belle Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, where they are prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

We think that our work can't be excelled by any

Particular attention given to the correction and Preservation of Children's Teeth.

As to our ARTIFICIAL TEETH, we allow no superior to be found without a perfect fit. Satisfaction given in every case.

Ladies wishing their teeth operated on at their residences shall be accommodated, and have the benefit of an operating chair. Satisfactory references given. july9-d6m

DR. GEO. B. DOUGLAS,

(Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets,)

Over Kyle's Auction Store,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA

Residence Ivy street, between Decatur and Houston. June21-d2m

H. MARSHALL,

DENTIST

CAN BE FOUND AS USUAL, IN HIS Office, over Lawshe's Jewelry establishment, on Whitehall street, from 8 o'clock A. M., until half-past 5 P. M. july4-d1m

DR. R. D. BADGER

Dentist Office,

Granite Row, Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta,.....Georgia.

ROOM No. 8,

OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS., N. B.—Notice Sign R. D. BADGER. 6-d2m

SIDNEY DELL,

Attorney at Law,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" store, opposite Er Lawshe's. may22—d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA,

HAVE on consignment and for sale
3,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
17,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
60 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
350 Sacks White Tennessee Corn.
Howard Kiln Lime.
Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different size. jel6-d3m

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 27, 1868.

A Visit to Griffin.

Democratic Meeting there on Saturday. The City Illuminated at Night. Stirring Speeches. Pretty Women. Great Enthusiasm.

Saturday last was a big day in our beautiful maiden sister city, Griffin. A Democratic meeting had been called to ratify the National platform and nominees of the party; and as it was understood that Messrs. Toombs and Ben. Hill would speak, nearly all the good people of Spalding, and a large portion of the colored population assembled to do homage to truth, and advance the standard of Democracy. Unfortunately neither Mr. Toombs nor Mr. Hill attended, both being too unwell to go; but the meeting was, notwithstanding, a decided success, and the enthusiasm manifested gave assurance that Radicalism in that quarter is dead, and that unanimity will poll the vote of Spalding for Seymour and Blair.

Col. Hammond, of Forsyth, and Col. John B. Weems, of Macon, were forcibly detained, and with ourself marched off under guard, headed by a splendid band of music, to the place prepared for the meeting. Col. C. Peeples was called to the Chair, who briefly presented the objects of the gathering, the principles of the party, and the programme of the day. Resolutions were then introduced endorsing the action of the National Democratic Convention, and pledging support to the nominees, which were unanimously adopted.

The speakers were then introduced, in the following order: Col. Hammond, Col. Weems and Col. Styles. These gentlemen spoke to the issues of the day, and elicited the marked approval of the audience. Along with these speeches came Heaven's blessing, in the shape of a copious rain, which gladdened the hearts of all, and revived the hopes of the planters. Col. Doyal, Col. Steward and Col. Peeples were called for, and made eloquent speeches.

The meeting then adjourned till night, when the city was illuminated and ornamented with transparencies. A stand was erected in the street, from which several gentlemen spoke.

The ladies were out in large numbers, both day and night, and gave evidence of their deep feeling, and earnest interest in the success of the white man's party.

Take it all in all, the demonstration only lacked numbers to make it equal to the great upheaving in this city on the 23d. The enthusiasm was the same, and the same determined purpose to succeed at all hazards, characterized the conduct and expression of every one.

We fell very much in love with Griffin, and hope to see her again very soon in all her glory and beauty. To her intelligent citizens we return thanks for a large list of subscribers; and to her editorial corps we are particularly indebted for kindnesses above our deserts.

Sad Accident — Dr. Dorset Probably Killed.

CLEVELAND, TENN., July 27, 1868.

Editor Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.: A man was killed this morning on arrival of the northern bound train, by being run over by a shifting engine. His body was so entirely mangled as to make recognition impossible, and he was only identified (supposed) by letters and papers found strewn along the track, all of which were addressed to Dr. G. S. Dorsey, Pass Agent, Atlanta. His watch was found nearly a hundred yards from the place of the sad accident. Can this be Dr. John S. Dorset, of Va.? His remains have been forwarded to Virginia. I write this to you as I don't know any one who is acquainted with Dr. D. in your place, and supposing you will have an opportunity of finding out if it be him or not. I go on to Knoxville this morning.

Respectfully, M. H. FARLEY.

Dr. John S. Dorset left here yesterday evening for his home in Virginia, and we seriously fear the apprehensions of our correspondent are too true. He would have been in Cleveland this morning by the regular passenger line, and it is probable that he is the unfortunate victim.

Communicated.]

Gov. Bullock Prostitutes his Great Office.

Patronage to be Employed to Secure the Spoils.

Infamous Declaration in Caucus.

ATLANTA, July 27, 1868.

Col. STYLES:—I fondly hoped that Gov. Bullock would discharge the responsible duties of his *regal* office in an upright and honorable manner; but almost his first act shows conclusively that he is unworthy the trust, and unfit for the office.

On Saturday, as I am credibly informed, he unblushingly proclaimed in the Republican caucus, that he had pledged the power and patronage of the Executive office to elect certain men to the United States Senate. We unhesitatingly declare that no Governor of Georgia, or any other State, has ever thus prostituted and degraded himself. Does it not show to the Republican party in the Legislature, that if they wish their friends appointed to any of the three thousand offices in his gift, they must vote for those to whom he has pledged himself?

Does it not show that the offices within his gift are to be bestowed, not upon the most worthy and the best qualified, but to those whom friends will, like himself, prostitute their office and perjure their souls, to subserve the wishes of the upstart who has been placed in the Executive chair, to be used as a tool in the hands of designing men?

Does it not show that there was a regular bargain and sale, at the close of the Convention of all the offices in the gift of the Governor?

Does it not show that the reason why so much power and patronage were bestowed upon the Governor, (ten times as much as any other Executive enjoys) was, that he might make the Legislature subservient to his will?

And now as the "Express Agent" has proved that he has not the intellect to perceive, the heart to appreciate, nor the integrity to perform the duties of his exalted station, I call upon the Legislature to strip him of the power to prostitute this office and perjure his soul.

This can be done if the *Senate* will give him to understand that no man that he may nominate will be confirmed unless he is the best qualified that can be obtained; and if both branches will bring down salaries and withhold supplies until this object is attained. Moreover, I now call upon the Legislature to commence immediately to alter the Constitution so as to stop this "novice, filled with pride and fallen into condemnation of the devil," of his ill-gotten and ill-used power. There is scarcely a despot upon earth that exercises more power than he. The whole executive, judicial and administrative power of the State is in his hands. He appoints all the Supreme, Circuit and District Judges, and Solicitors, and Notaries and Magistrates in all the militia districts. He has the control of the educational interests of the State. The State Railroad is under his control and through these he may control the legislation of the State. But as the man of the Carpetbag has already debased himself by his conduct on Saturday last. I call upon the members of the Legislature to assert their dignity and manhood, and not to be the puppets of such a tool.

A SEXEGENARIAN.

Ratification Meeting at Marietta.

Eds. Constitution: Please to give notice through your paper, that Col. C. W. Styles has consented to address the Democracy of Cobb on Tuesday next, at Marietta. Tuesdry is the day appointed for the ratification meeting, and every Democrat is expected to be present. DEMOCRATS.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, July 27, 1868.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Senate met at 10 o'clock A. M., and was opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Griffin, of the 21st District.

Mr. CANDLER gave notice that he would move to reconsider the resolution offered by him on Saturday relating to the right of negroes to hold office.

After the reading of the journal,

Mr. CANDLER expressed surprise that the Senate should have tabled that resolution. The President of the late Convention, Gov. Brown, and some of the most distinguished lawyers in that Convention, had heralded it throughout the State, from the mountain tops to the seaboard, that there was nothing in the State Constitution giving negroes the right to hold office. It was the handle used by these men to secure the ratification of that instrument. It might as well be said that a woman has the right to sit in the Senate, for according to the clause cited, she is as eligible as a negro. Joseph E. Brown holds the brains, holds the capital, does the work of the Republican party, and his biddings are obeyed. He boldly says, "Give me the distribution of the offices, give me the capital and I will carry Georgia for the Republican paty." There never was a great party in the history of the world, whose aggregate brains were so concentrated in the head of one man. That man has said that negroes are not entitled to hold office. My resolution only asks the Senate to inquire into the matter. I ask you, Senators, whether the opinion of this great lawyer, Gov. Brown, is not worthy of respect? Now is the time to settle this question, because the validity of your elections and important measures may depend upon its proper adjustment.

The PRESIDENT here requested the Senator to desist for the reading of a message from the House.

The message notified the Senate that the House had passed a resolution fixing the time for the election of State House officers and United States Senators.

Mr. CANDLER then proceeded with his argument. Every man in Georgia wanted to know whether a negro has the right to hold office or not. Congress has not settled the question; the courts have not settled it; the new Constitution does not settle it. Negroes are voting here every day and the Senate ought to inquire into it, at least. That is all the resolution requires. I give notice that if the Senate refuses to reconsider I will move to strike out the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and have the question referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SMITH, of the 7th District, did not doubt the motives and objects of the Hon. Senator in introducing the resolution, but the *manner* in which he attempted to do it was illegal and out of place. He admitted negro office-holding to be a vexed question. It should be treated with tenderness, kindness, honesty and with due reflection. The interest of all—black and white—is concerned in it. The declaration of higher authority than we are recognizes the black man as a citizen. Protection must be given him, his wife and children. I voted to lay the resolution on the table because Congress has the right to explain the reconstruction acts. It had not done so. The new Constitution is silent on the subject. He thought as much of Governor Brown as anybody ought to think of him. But his Excellency was neither the Congress of the United States nor the Constitution of this State. He is a great lawyer, but he is an outsider, and hence not competent authority. The resolution was not properly based.

Mr. CANDLER, if the gentleman has no other objection to the resolution I will strike out that part of it.

Mr. SMITH, if the Senator will strike it out I shall not object to the reference. It will not do to run irrelerant matter into this Senate chamber. While I respect Messrs. Brown and Parrott, I cannot receive their testimony on such a subject here. He desired this question to be settled hereafter in the proper way. Let it be presented by our Representatives in Congress, and then handed down to us in the regular channel.

A motion was made to lay the reconsideration of the resolution on the table.

The yeas and nays being called for, the following Senators voted in the affirmative:

Yeas—Messrs. Bowers, Bradley, Brock, Campbell, Coleman, Corbitt, Dickey, Griffin, (6th District), Harris, Higbee, Hungerford, Jones, McWhorter, Sherman, Smith, (36th District,) Speer, Stringer, Wallace, Welch—19.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Anderson, Bruton, Burns, Candler, Fain, Graham, Griffin, (21st Dis.); Hicks, Hinton, Holcombe, Jordan, Merrill, McCutchin, Nisbet, Nunnally, Richardson, Smith, (7th Dis.); Welborn, Winn, Wootten—20.

On the question to reconsider, the yeas were

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Burns, Candler, Fain, Graham, Griffin of the 21st, Hicks, Hinton, Holcombe, Jordan, McArthur, McCutchin, Nisbet, Nunnally, Smith of the 7th, Welborn, Winn and Wootten—18.

Nays—Messrs. Bowers, Bradley, Brock, Bruton, Campbell, Colman, Corbitt, Dickey, Griffin of the 6th, Harris, Higbee, Hungerford, Jones, McWhorter, Richardson, Smith of the 36th, Speer, Stringer, Wallace and Welch—20.

A message was received from the House announcing that it had concurred in the resolution of the Senate to bring on the election of State House officers and United States Senators.

Mr. BURNS said, that according to law the salaries of State House officers had to be paid on a gold basis. He therefore moved to defer the election of such until their salaries could be properly fixed.

Mr. HIGBEE moved to amend by striking out the 2nd resolution (fixing the election for State officers at 12 M. to-day.) Adopted.

As amended the resolution was returned to the House.

The following bills were introduced and read for the first time:

By Mr. McARTHUR, a bill to give persons employed on steamboats and other water craft on the Chattahoochee, Ocmulgee and Altamaha rivers, a lien upon said boats for wages, and to facilitate collections, etc.

By Mr. SPEER, a bill to incorporate the Nutting Banking Company in the city of Macon.

A bill to incorporate the Etowah Canal and Water-works Company.

By Mr. BROCK, a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors on election days, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to prohibit from voting all persons who have not paid their taxes.

A Bill to set apart a Homestead for each head of a family in Georgia.

By Mr. WELBORN, a bill to alter and amend 649 sec., of the revised Code of Georgia, so far as it relates to persons liable to work on the public roads. It exempts all persons over 45.

The House resolution suspending levies and sales until the General Assembly shall take final action on the subject of Relief was taken up.

Mr. HINTON advocated relief when not objectionable on Constitutional grounds. We had no right to legislate outside of the Constitution. It was dangerous to attempt it. This was but a rehash of what had been tried for several years. But it was no longer an open question. It was not debatable. It was settled. The Supreme Court of Georgia had settled it. The Congress had decided it to be Unconstitutional and the General Assembly had paid special deference to that august body. A Convention had once put it in the organic law of Georgia. Congres required, as a condition precedent to her admission into the Union, that it should be expunged, because it was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, which says that no State shall pass laws violating the obligation of contracts. He did not believe in this dishonest Legislation. Because a man suffers for paying his debts is that a reason why he should be relieved? It was strange ethics to rob one man of his dues, that another might be benefitted. There was a remedy to be found in the Bankrupt law, which was the only legal and Constitutional one known to the Government. We relied upn the Judiciary, which, not like some Legislators, would dare to execute what it knew to be right. Judge Warner, than whom there was no more able Jurist in the United States, had pronounced, from the Supreme bench of Georgia, the unconstitutionality of the relief measures. Would Senators, for the sake of party purposes, violate the solemn obligation taken when they swore upon the Holy Evangelist and sealed the oath, not with the kiss of Judas, but with an honest kiss, to defend and preserve the Constitution of the United States inviolate? He was surprised that the House had given its assent to such a resolution. It proposes to tie the hands of the Judicial fficers who had sworn to declare the laws under the Constitution. Give him something that was legal; something that would benefit a large class and injure no one, and he would give it his heart, hand and vote; but he was not an atheist and dared not repudiate the sanctity of his oath.

Mr. GRIFFIN (21d Dist.) said, the action of the House related to the Homestead exclusively, and that Congress had not disapproved of that provision in the new Constitution. Delay was asked merely to gain such time as might be necessary to make laws for the carrying out of the Homestead provision.

Mr. NUNNALLY advocated the adoption of the resolution. He did not wish to see the shylocks turned loose upon suffering communities. He would vote for the resolution, as he was not prepared to take bread from the mouths of children and give it to dogs.

AARON ALPEORIA said the gentleman from the 24th Dist., had given the Senate a very severe moral lecture. He was sorry to hear stump speeches here. The gentleman was not in the pulpit but in the Senate chamber of Georgia. He (AARON ALPEORIA BRADLEY, NEGRO) had the honor to be one of the first, with Gen. McCay, to agitate this question, and as a southerner and a Georgian he felt that it was his duty to sustain it then. He believed the Senator from the 24th District was conscientious, but he did not understand the law properly. He (Aaron) would expound it. Judge Warren had told him from his own lips that he had passed no such opinion. [Poor Judge!] "With these few remarks, Mr. *Chairman*, I take my seat."

Down he went.

Mr. SPEER called for the previous question, which was carried. Yeas 22, nays 13. So the Senate concurred.

The House resolution authorizing the Treasurer to advance per diem to officers and members, since July 4th, 1868, was taken up.

Mr. BURNS said the usual method was to *request* the Treasurer, unless the authority was given him by Act.

Mr. HOLCOMBE moved to amend by reducing the amount to $6.

Mr. SPEER moved to amend by striking out and inserting $1, which he said was done "only for Buncombe."

Mr. HOLCOME said he was a plain, blunt, candid man; that he did not come there to make buncome speeches, but to advocate economy in legislation, and he wanted to begin by fixing the pay of Senators at a moderate figure. He thought $6 per diem was a plenty. It was enough to pay board. Segars, tobacco and whisky should be left out. He was in favor of giving the people relief by working for them at low prices, and by giving them officers who were willing to do the same thing.

Mr. MERRILL moved to amend by inserting 75 per cent. on the amount paid officers and members in 1866.

Mr. HOLCOMBE accepted the amendment.

Mr. SPEER moved that the Treasurer be authorized to pay officers and members what, in their judgment, their services were worth.

Mr. SMITH (7th District) was in favor of the amendment of Mr Merrill.

AARON ALPEORIA said it always seemed funny to him that whenever a member wanted to carry a measure he was certain to call on God. As shabby a "coot" as he was he could always earn $10 a day at home. Did any of the gentlemen of the Convention take what they got over $6 per diem and give it to the poor. [Bully for Aaron!] Away with all these little buncomb and snap speeches, used for capital at home. They were not fit to be made in the grand Senate Chamber of Georgia.

The amendment of Mr. Merrill prevailed, when the resolution, as thus amended, was concurred in.

Senate then adjourned till 10 o clock tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, July 27, 1868.

The House met—Speaker McWhorter in the Chair—prayer by Rev. W. M. Crumly. Roll called and proceedings of Saturday last read and confirmed.

Mr. HARPER, of Terrell, gave notice that he should move to reconsider the resolution of Saturday, which suspends levies and executions. Mr. Harper said that he did not wish to be considered as opposing the resolution *in toto*, but would like to have it amended in some way. It was too sweeping as it now stands. The rules were suspended, and the following amendment agreed to:

"Except debts contracted since the 1st of June, 1865, taxes, officers' costs, and also excepting where the defendant resides without the limits of the State; or where he is fraudulently conveying or secreting his property for the purpose of avoiding the payment of his just debts; or where he is causing his property to be removed without the limits of the State; or where he is absconding."

The SPEAKER then announced the following Standing Committees of the House:

On Finance.—Hall of Meriwether, Cleghorn, Donaldson, Gray, Harrison of Franklin, Long, McArthur, Page, McCormick, Hopkins, Higdon, Cunningham, Ballard, Pepper, Kellogg, Williams of Muscogee, Harper of Sumpter, Bell, Sims, Porter.

On Printing.—Sisson, Chairman; Price, Pepper, Lane Crawford, Hall of Glynn, Lee, Kytle, Nash, Buchan, Carson, Johnson of Wilcox, Burtz, Harden, Nisbet, Stone, Richardson, Warren of Burke, Linder.

On Public Buildings—Tweedy of Richmond, Chairman; Sisson, Pepper, Cobb, Donaldson, Holden, Maxwell, Brinson, Pruden, Ellis of Gilmer, Anderson of Cobb, Bullard, Ayre, Bethune, Drake, Cloud, Burnett.

On Manufactures—Lee of Newton, Chairman; McDougald, Pepper, Phillips, Scott, Bryant, Carson, McCormick, Lastinger, Tweedy, Vinson, Turnipseed, Warren, Harper of Terrell, Powell, Osgood, Anderson, Smith of Muscogee, Barnes of Hancock, Allen of Jasper, Belcher of Wilkes.

On the State of the Republic.—Shumate, Chairman, Hall of Meriwether, Pepper, Nesbit, Cobb, Powell, Scott, Bethune, Lane, Caldwell, Higbee, Lee, Lindsey, Smith of Coffee, Rumph, Costin, Turner, Moore of Columbia.

On the Penitentiary—Hudson, Chairman, Harper of Lumpkin, Lane, Hamilton, Harkness, Hall of Glynn, Hook, Hooks, Kellog, Flournoy, Buchan, Caldwell, Taliaferro, Sisson, Perkins of Dawson, Pruden, Reid, Powell, Smith of Coffee, Davis, Hunber, Sorrells.

On Military Affairs—Caldwell, Chairman, Phillips, Scott, Shumate, O'Neal of Lowndes, Lee, Lane, Johnson, of Towns, Sorrels, Stone, Rice, Maul, Lindsey, D. Johnson, Chambers.

On Banks—McDougald, Crawford, Lane, Price, Turnipseed, Donaldson, Ellis, of Spaulding, Irwin, Fryer, Goff, Hall, of Bullock, Allen, of Jasper, Allen, of Hart, Carpenter, Chambers, Darnell, Evans, Johnson.

On Judiciary—O'Neal of Lowndes, Chairman, Shumate, Bethune, Harper of Terrell, Bryant, Hall of Meriwether, Anderson, Lane of Brooks, Lee, Hudson of Harris, Price, Scott, McDougald, Phillips, Felder, Turnipseed, McCormack, Maul, Bell, Maxwell, Flournoy, Brinson.

On Privileges and Elections—Bethune Chairman, Price, Scott, Anderson, Bryant, O'Neal of Lowndes, Lane, Long Harkness, Penland, Darnell, Brassell, Tweedy, Neal Campbell of McIntosh, Claiborn, Clower, Rice, Golden.

On Petitions—Harper of Terrell, Pepper, Strickland, Reade, Leake, Tate, Vinson, Humber, George.

On Agriculture and Internal Improvement—Phillips, Chairman; Harkness, Brinson, Cloud, Fincanon, Hall of Glynn, Harper of Sumter, Hudson, McCullough, Mathews, Bell, Bradford, Chambers, Madison, Morrow of Quitman, Strickland, Butts, Colby, Lumpkin, O'Neil of Baldwin, McArther.

On the Deaf and Dumb Asylum — Lane Chairman; Paulk, Smith of Coffee, Scroggins, Williams of Dooly, Harrison of Franklin, Nunn, Mitchel, Allen of Hart, Shackelford, Burtz, Ballard, Hamilton, Davis, Floyd, Joiner, Gardner.

On New Counties and County Lines—McCollough, Chairman; Tumlin, Pepper, Hamilton, Harper of Sumter, Hook, Page, McArthur, Mathews, Nash, Page, Penland, Perkins, Rawls, Raddish, Allen, of Hart, Allen of Jasper, Ballard, Burtz, O'Neil of Baldwin.

On Enrollment—Taliaferro, Chairman, Holden, Ballanger, Barnard, Burnett, Clarke, Flournoy, Ford, Fowler, Brassell, Hughes, Maxwell, Neal, Osgood.

On the Asylum for the Blind—Maull, Chairman, Drake, Smith of Charlton, Harper of Terrell, Osgood, Fitzpatrick, Pruden, Bennett, Rosser, Seals, Rumph, Rouse, Tate, Tumlin, Sorrells, Ballanger, Hope.

On Consolidation of Bills—Price, of Lumpkin, Nesbit, Bethune, Lee, Scott, Warner, of Dooly, Rosser.

On Public Education—Bryant, Chairman, Anderson, Nesbit, Caldwell, Atkins, Brown, Drake, Duncan, George, Gullatt, Humber, Lastinger, Pruden, Hillyer, Rice, Fitzpatrick, Harrison, of Hancock, Belcher, Beard, Ayer.

On Journals.—Harrison of Franklin, Nunn, Park, Paulk, Perkins, Rainey, Holden, Sewell, Watkins, Maxwell, George.

On Auditing.—Tumlin of Randolph, Chairman, Ford, McDougald, Welcher, Gober, Rainey, Neal, Long, Johnson of Towns, Rumph, Harrison of Hancock.

On Lunitic Asylum.—Bell, of Banks, Fowler, Maul, Smith, of Charlton, Ellis, of Campbell, Ellis, of Crawford, Brassell, Ballenger, Hopkins, Salter, Williams, of Harlason, Williams, of Morgan, Zellars, Cloud, Darnell, Welcher, Williams, of Harris, Ayer.

The counties were then called for new business, when the following were introduced:

By Mr. BETHUNE, of Talbot, a bill to be entitled an act to carry into effect the 2d clause, 13th section, 6th article of the Constitution. 200 copies ordered printed.

By Mr. HARPER, of Terrell, an act to alter and amend section 410, of Irwin's Code of Georgia.

By Mr. SAULTER, of Pulaski, an act to amend an act, entitled an act to alter and amend an act to incorporate the town of Hawkinsville.

By Mr. BEARD, of Richmond, an act to authorize volunteer companies.

By Mr. HALL, of Meriwether, a bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in the State.

By Mr. NESBIT, of Dade, a bill to be entitled an act to fix and establish the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller General.

By Mr. RAWLS, of Effingham, a resolution to appoint a committee to visit Milledgeville to examine public property, etc.

By Mr SAULTER, of Pulaski, a bill for the relief of Sarah W. Budd.

By Mr. NESBIT, of Dade, an act to be entitled an act to relieve Wm. S. Moughon, of the county of Bibb, from double taxation on his Dougherty county plantation, for the year 1867.

By Mr. SAULTER, of Pulaski, a bill to re-organize and consolidate the militia district of Pulaski county, Georgia.

By Mr. OSGOOD, of Chatham, a bill to be entitled an act to grant certain rights and privileges to the Metropolitan Steam Fire Engine Company of the city of Savannah.

By Mr. HILLYER, of Camden, a resolution to amend rule 11 of the House.

By Mr. HILLYER, of Camden, a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to advertise for bids, &c.

By Mr. CLOUD, of Clayton, an act to change the county lines of Henry and Clayton counties.

By Mr. FOWLER, of Catoosa, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the people of Georgia, and prevent the levy and sale of property.

By Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, an act to extend the privileges of Thos. K. McDonald, clerk Superior Court of Whitfield county.

By Mr. TURNER, of Bibb, read second time, and referred to Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvement, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Georgia Mutual Life Insurance Company, and other purposes.

By Mr. POWELL, of Decatur, a bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the sale of Lottery tickets in the State of Georgia.

By Mr. SMITH, of Coffee, an act to change the line between the counties of Clinch and Coffee.

By Mr. HARDEN, of Newton, an act to relieve James Goode, (blind) of the county of Newton, of taxation.

By Mr. HUDSON, of Harris, a bill to create in the several counties of the State a Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue.

By Mr. TURNIPSEED, of Clay, an act to repeal so much of section — of the Code of Georgia as requires Clerks of the Superior and Inferior Courts, when appointed Administrators, to give bond as such.

By Mr. POWELL, of Decatur, a bill to fix the pay of grand and petit jurors and bailiffs.

By Mr. McDOUGALD, of Chattahoochee, an act to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Young America Fire Engine Company in the city of Columbus and to extend to it certain privileges.

By Mr. McDOUGALD, of Chattahoochee an act putting in force Irwin's Code so far as it does not conflict with the new Constitution of Georgia.

By Mr. DARNELL, of Pickens, a resolution that Irwin's Code be furnished to every Judicial officer in Georgia.

By Mr. PRICE, of Lumpkin, a resolution authorizing the employment of females as clerks by the several committees.

By Mr. McCULLOUGH, of Jones, a resolution directing the Clerk to have 200 copies of the standing committees printed for the use of the House.

By Mr. ——— a bill regulating the salaries of Supreme Court Judges and State House officers.

A message from the Senate was here announced, which, upon being read, was found to be the action of that body upon the House resolution of Saturday with regard to the matter of United States Senators, and the election of State House officers. The Senate's amendment fixed no definite time for electing State House officers, and strikes out that part of the resolution which refers to whose unexpired term is to be filled.

By Mr. RAWLS, of Effingham, a resolution instructing his Excellency, the Governor, to declare by proclamation that Military Rule has ceased in the State of Georgia. (The rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up this resolution, and it was adopted.)

By Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes, a resolution that the election of State House officers and State printer shall take place at 12 M., on Wednesday next. [The rules were suspended and this resolution was adopted. It was also ordered that the same be sent to the Senate.

Leaves of absence for a few days (to take effect on Thursday next,) were granted to Messrs Harper, of Terrell, Bell, of Banks, Seals, of Pike, Harkness, of Butts, Turnipseed, of Clay, Rainey, of Schley, Ellis, of Spaulding, Brinson, of Emanuel and Strickland, of Paulding.

House adjourned until 10 o'clock, Tuesday next.

☞ Thirty-five marriageable daughters of Brigham Young attended the Salt Lake Theatre in a row.

BY TELEGRAPH

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON!

Removal of Political Disabilities!

Army Reduction Bill Referred!

WASHINGTON, July 26.—G. E. Spencer was seated as Senator from Alabama.

Political disabilities have been removed from Gen. Young, of Georgia, and John Young Brown, of Kentucky, also Michael Hahn, of Louisiana.

The bill reducing the army, came up in regular order in the House, and by a test vote was referred to a committee by majority of 4. This kills it for the present. One section of this bill armed the loyal militia of the South.

The Senate confirmed Robert A. Crawford Collector of Customs at Brazos de Santiago, Texas, and rejected Gen. Jeffries as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The bills arming the Southern militia and reorganizing governments for Mississippi, Texas, and Louisiana, are undoubtedly dead until after the recess.

The President nominated J. J. Johnson Collector Internal Revenue for the third Louisiana district; Dorsey B. Thomas Collector of Customs for New Orleans.

There was quite an exciting time in the Senate last night over the amount due Southern Senators. Mr. Trumbull's motion gave each Senator seven thousand dollars, but the rule as it eventually passed, gives them about four hundred. Some of them spoke in their own behalf on this important subject, and were about to vote in their own behalf, but the rule of the Senate checked them.

The Senate is in session to-night.

The House meets at nine o'clock in the morning, and the affair closes at 12 o'clock Monday.

No additional legislation affecting the South is possible.

Telegraphic Markets.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Receipts 137 bales. Exports coastwise 80 bales. Cotton d

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 28 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:

GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:

1. JOHN C. NICHOLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:

1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TEGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

OUR FOURTH PAGE.—We are afraid our readers sometimes neglect to read the matter on our fourth page. Some of our choice selections will be found there, as well as many of our most interesting and most important advertisements. To-day, for instance, we call particular attention to the opinion of an independent Radical, of Mr. Seymour; Anthony Trollope's opinion of Scallies and Pennies; Hard Joke on Grant, etc.; and to five columns of advertisements that should attract the attention of the reader.

FOUL PLAY OR NEGLECT SOMEWHERE. We regret that we have to complain of postal negligence, or to express suspicion of foul play; but we are thoroughly convinced that both exist somewhere, and that we are the especial victim. Some people don't want to see THE CONSTITUTION prosper, and particular pains are taken in certain offices to suppress it. We say to our subscribers that their papers are mailed regularly, and if they will help us, we will soon catch the rascals who are throwing them under their tables.

HOAXED.—The following telegram induces us to believe that the letter published in our afternoon's edition, about the killing of a man at Cleveland, yesterday morning, was a hoax, and that Dr. Dorset, still lives. We care nothing for the fun at our expense, but it is a pity that Mr. Nelson should not know the Doctor, and that the sensation should perish by telegraph:

CLEVELAND, TENN, July 27.

J. B. Peck: No person was killed here last night or this morning. Do not know Dr. Dorset. C. K. NELSON.

Since the above was in type, we have compared the handwriting, and find that Dr. Dorset wrote the letter announcing his untimely fate himself. It makes no difference how a man dies, and if he prefers this mode, we are content. Peace to his ashes.

IT IS SO.—It is now well-known that Gov. Bullock has delegated his patronage to Brown and Blodgett, to be used by them to purchase votes for United States Senators; and it is also known, that these pimps of power and political prostitution have so employed it. That they have succeeded in obtaining pledges of Democratic votes for the promise of Judgeships, is a fact equally well-known, and the names of the democrats who have so basely sold themselves and their party shall be blazoned in blistering words of everlasting infamy.

They have time yet to save themselves from public execration and the scorns of indignant constituents, and we appeal to them to retrace their steps and save their honor.

A certain Judge, we wot of, had better cut his own throat and go to hell head foremost than go back to his circuit with a new commission, obtained at the price of his honor and the debasement of his party. We warn him in kindness to-day—to-morrow it may be our duty to expose and denounce him.

☞ The financial ground of the Democrats is practically a plea of national bankruptcy. We are unable, they say, to redeem the pledges of the Government. There is no doubt that they would quickly justify this plea if they had possession of power.—*New York Times.*

And pray, tell us how your party proposes to relieve the country of the bankruptcy into which it has conducted it? Is it by a steady increase of the public debt, as since the close of the war, or by repudiation? When the Democrats obtain power there is no doubt that their financial policy will at once restore the credit of the Government. Can the Times justly claim as much in the succession of its Radical party.

☞ The Radicals should confine their canards to the sections for which they are designed. When they labor to make it appear that Seymour's nomination was made in the interest of the bond-holders, they should circulate it exclusively in the West, but when that view of the case is spread by telegraph and otherwise over the bond section, the loss by it is greater than the gain.

East they declare Mr. Seymour to be in favor of greenbacks for bond-holders, when straightway it is circulated in the West. The Radicals are evidently put to and are practicing upon extremes the most desperate. They should, in order the more fully to carry out their own duplicity, have two telegraphs and two newspaper versions—one for the East and one for the West.

☞ We should think the people of the South, at least, had had enough of rebellion and revolution to make them very careful to avoid the revolutionary programme of Seymour and Blair.—*New York Times.*

The people of the South ask for the election of Seymour and Blair, that it may secure them peace, and rescue them from the "revolutionary programme" of the Radicals, which would bring upon us untold disasters in the election of Grant and Colfax.

☞ A Radical sheet sneers at the devotion of the Democracy to the Constitution. The thief hates the law that punishes him.

The South in a Foreign Mirror.

Under the stimulus of greenback expansion and the rapid extension of empire westward during and since the close of the war, with the increased trade arising from the opening up and development of that vast region, with the impetus thereby given to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North, the people there have felt less sensibly than otherwise the loss for a time, and the comparative meagerness since of Southern trade. The mettled charger on which the North has been mounted, under the spur of undue excitement, and fed by the inflation which has swelled it beyond its natural dimensions, has not as yet been made really to feel sensible of the burden it bears. With the North flooded with greenbacks for six or eight years, as the South was with Confederate money during the war, debt is a myth and taxation a trifle which the people have not felt. When their paper issues begin to seek their proper level, and the people to clamor for a specie currency or its equivalent, the screws will begin to tighten, when the public mind will naturally turn to the productive resources of the country as affording the only relief from financial pressure, and the only guarantee of future national prosperity. Then the agricultural interests of the South, their prostration, the cause of it, and the important figure they cut as an integral portion of our domestic economy, will be looked into with an eye single to their important bearings upon the whole coutry. Instead of a hopeful picture, it will then be seen that the South, under misrule and oppression, is like to repeat the oft-spoken story of Ireland.

The South, in accepting measures of reconstruction embodying every form of insult and injury that the combined hatred and malice of Radical ingenuity could invent, has incurred the contempt of the very party by whom these measures are enforced. She has repeated the servile submission of the English to William the Norman conqueror, whose followers detested them because of their tame submission to a foreign foe. A similar feeling possessed the Anglo-Normans towards the Irish in their conquest by Henry II. But Ireland was unlike the South, in that the acquisition of the spoil gave the dispoilers, instead of peace and security, perpetual resistance to the measures of their subjugation.

Had the South been united and firm in its opposition to every measure proposed not in keeping with her sense of justice and constitutional right, the establishment of State Governments on other foundations than these, would have been impossible. But the proffered bribe was a temptation which the wavering integrity of thousands could not resist. Overcome by the allurements of office they have sacrificed themselves forever and their section for a time, to the base behests of power. Had the South, since the surrender, reflected upon the measures intended for her own abasement with a spirit worthy of her past, their enforcement under other than the most extreme circumstances would have been an improbability. But she had Judases in her midst ready to sell her for a price, and doubting Thomases whose fears found a solution in apostacy, and secret enemies in her bosom whose treachery but waited for the favored moment to thrust her with the fatal shaft.

The first foothold of England in Ireland was secured by falsehood and deception. The concession of minor privileges and immunities by Roderic, by the more calculating and less honest English, were construed into a cession of the crown; and for seven centuries the Irish have haughtily disdained to acknowledge a right so dishonorably exacted of them. With no less trickery and deception the Radicals misapplied the terms of our capitulation, using every foul means by force and fraud to impose terms not implied in the surrender nor prescribed by the Constitution. To have met these unwarranted encroachments with a manly resistence, should have nerved every man of the South. The attempt to force governments on the people not sanctioned by them, for any length of time, would have been a moral impossibility.

Under the proscriptive and mistaken policy of Radicalism, the South will be to the Federal Government what Ireland is to Great Britain, Italy to Austria, and Poland to Russia. The conquest of Ireland by England and the holding of her in subjection to a harsh and cruel reign has probably cost more than all the revenues extorted of her. And as a picture of our present prospective couditions under Radical misrule and oppression, we present the Democracy of the country with the following outline of unhappy, down-trodden Ireland, and call upon them to break the Irish fetters their foes and ours are forging for us, ere they are firmly riveted upon us.

Carleton, the correspondent of the Boston Journal, writes from the late Social Science Congress at Belfast as follows:

"Some startling facts were brought before the Congress. The cultivated lands are decreasing at the rate of 18,000 acres per annum. The horned cattle are decreasing; also horses and live stock, with the exception of sheep; these have increased. Dwelling houses are disappearing. Throughout the south and west of Ireland there are thousands of deserted cottages and cabins. Those who inhabited them are in their new homes beyond the Atlantic. Lands which have been tilled for centuries are growing up to furz and brambles. Landlords find it difficult to rent their estates. Revenues are falling off. Only two cities throughout the kingdom show an increase of population from year to year—Belfast and Dublin. Everywhere else the decay is going on with a rapidity unknown hitherto in the history of this people. It is not that Ireland is incapable of supporting the population; it is not that Irishmen do not have a love for their native land; nor is it that Irishmen are intractable and unduly pugnacious—but because the government of England has been oppressive from the Conquest to the present time."

☞ Suppose Seymour and Blair elected, what is to be done with the existing governments of the reconstructed States, and the rights secured thereby? By what legal, peaceful process are they to be subverted? Who does not know that attempts to re-enslave, wholly or partially, emancipated races, have always resulted in fearful devastation and masssecre? Thus was San Domingo whelmed in blood and ashes; thus it has been and must be to the end of time. If the States lately in revolt were cut off from the Union and left to themselves to-morrow, the inevitable attempt of the late Rebels to establish what they call "a White Man's Government" would surely incite a new and terrible war. What could prevent it?—*New York Tribune.*

Suppose on the other hand Grant and Colfax elected, does it not confirm the denial of rights to thousands under existing governments? And are not the rights of intelligent white men thus denied to them, equal if not superior to the rights of ignorant negroes, which we presume the Tribune implies in "rights secured thereby." We would ask the Tribune if the people, aside from its party, in all sections of the country, do not appreciate the rights of white men as highly as the rights of negroes, and whether they would not prefer to reverse, or at least to equalize the rights between the two, however much the Tribune may prate of subversion, than to remain content with the proscriptive policy of the Tribune's "existing governments?"

In implying that an attempt to re-enslave the negroes would follow the election of Seymour and Blair, the Tribune implies what it knows to be false. The Tribune has no authority for such a statement outside the evil machinations of its own brain. The Tribune, had it the honesty to declare what it believes to be true, would not intimate such a purpose on the part of any party or faction North or South. The Tribune once had a reputation for candor and honesty. Now it is as uncandid as it is dishonest. Under the fall of Radicalism Greeley rides rough-shot over truth where falsehood will subserve his ends.

HENRY S. FITCH.—Upon the eve of the Senatorial election next Tuesday, we again put this gentleman in nomination for the office of Senator, from Georgia. We are more than ever persuaded that his selection by the Democratic party is one eminently fit to be made. He is as true to-day to Georgia, as the most exacting could wish. He is as true to the Union and the Constitution, to the cause of Constitutional Freedom and White Men's rights, as any man that breathes, North, South, East or West. He is entirely acceptable to the great mass of the party in the State. He is well-known and highly regarded by the Democracy of the North and West. He is young, able, and energetic. He hates Radicalism and its apostles, with a heartiness that knows no measure, and if elected to the Senate, will take his place in the van of those who battle for its overthrow. An officer in the Federal army, and fighting for the preservation of the Union, but not the destruction of slavery, nor the murder of State sovereignty, he can honestly and conscientiously take the test oath. There is nothing to bar his way. If elected on Tuesday, and Congress does not adjourn, he could be in Washington on Friday and speaking and voting for Georgia and the Constitution. No acts of Congress are necessary to remove his political disabilities, nor will there be any necessity for blarney and smooth words with Radical dispensers of pardon, to enable him to occupy the seat to which the people have appointed him.

We earnestly hope the Democrats of the Legislature will unite upon him. As the prosecutor of Blodgett and Hopkins for perjury, he has the undying hate of every Radical in Georgia, and his triumph would be the bitterest dose they could be compelled to swallow.

We endorse every word of the above article, taken from the Journal and Messenger, and appeal once more to Democratic members of the Legislature to consult the interests, the principles, and the rights of the party that sent them here, before selling us out to men who are always uncertain, and just now unreliable.

SCALAWAG.— A correspondent wishes to know the meaning of this term. It is a vulgarism and American in origin. It is without root or branch in the English, Latin, Greek or Hebrew tongues. It is United States in extract—Radical in rendering—a low, worthless fellow; a scape-grace. It is particularly expressive in these degenerate days, when the scum of society is drifting to the top.

☞ The negro members of the Georgia Legislature, when a vote is taken, look at the man ahead of them. If he rises, they rise also; if he votes aye, they do likewise, and *vice versa.—Memphis Avalanche.*

We would like to know who the "man ahead" is. He must be a bell-wether whose "tintinnabulations" command so many ebony-skins, wooley-heads and white eyes.

☞ The New York Herald is stricken with paralysis. Its nervous centres have been pierced to to the quick. The people are withdrawing their support from it by the thousand. The Democrats are unwilling to pay for abuse of themselves; and old Mercenary is made sensible of the effect.

☞ The Southern members of Congress have determined to present new articles of impeachment against President Johnson.—*New York Tribune.*

"Southern members of Congress" impeaching the President! This is very much like the Devil impeaching Heaven, because of his rebellion against it.

☞ Wendell Phillips demands that we shall "inaugurate the aristocracy of brains" by electing colored Congressmen.—*World.*

Will Wendell tell us where the brains of his colored aristocracy reside, whether in the Congo head or seat?

☞ The Times thinks that "the opposition to Grant has nothing whatever to stand upon."—*World.*

This is true. The opposition to Grant certainly have nothing to stand upon: that is, when upon him.

For the Constitution.

Outrageous Appointment.

ATLANTA, GA., July 27, 1868.

Mr. Editor: In looking over your issue of the 24th inst., containing the standing committees of the Senate, I find that the *soi disant* Hon. A. Alpeoria Bradley (negro) has been placed by the President of the Senate upon the two most important committees, to wit, on the Judiciary and State of the Republic.

Was the act of the President of the Senate in making said appointments the result of stupidity and ignorance, or was it the result of a wicked and an abandonded heart, regardless of the honor and interest of the State, and bent upon carrying out his social negro equality?

Take either position, and he is unworthy of the seat he now disgraces. 1st. If through ignorance and stupidity the above appointments were made, what guarantee have we that his whole administration will be any better? But we fear it will be worse; for he evidently brought to bear his whole talent in these appointments as it was his first effort.

2. If it was the result of a wicked and abandoned heart, which we fear is the case, then have we fully realized the proverb that "when the wicked rule the people mourn." But, Mr. Editor, let me ask Radical Senators, why Mr. Conoley refused to put them upon these Committees, and put the notorious Bradley? It must have been either that Bradley was the most intelligent and better versed in the laws and peculiar institutions of the State than any Radical not appointed, or that he was more honorable and trustworthy, and that the interest and honor of the country would be safer in his keeping than in theirs.

Answer me, therefore, the above questions, ye men of Radical rule, and inform your friends and families if you are willing to play second fiddle to an outlawed negro just from a felon's cell, and branded with the mark of expulsion from the late Radical Convention? Are you legislating for the benefit of your country and posterity? or for honor and fame?

If for the first, doubtless you will be greatly aided in your efforts by the wholesome love you will extract from your sable superior.

If for the other, then will you occupy a most enviable position, when you should call around your knees in after times your grand-children and great-grand-children, (some of whom may bear Aaron's features, unless you change your course,) and explain to them the great legislative labors performed by you and your peers and superiors in building up laws and institutions, and when perhaps some little urchin may unwittingly ask grand dad if Aaron Bradley was that Yankee nigger, and if your grand dad, let him occupy a seat superior to your own, and how it come to pass that Aaron was so greatly honored, and by whom?

Then will that hard face once mantle with a blush of shame, when you inform the little ones that Conley placed Aaron in the seat of Honor, and that you placed him Conley there, indirectly doing the act yourself.

Need I go into an argument to show you the importance of the two Committees on which the name of Aaron figures to the exclusion of your own; also, to point out to you how insignificant are the Committees on which you are to act, compared with those of the Honored Aaron Alpeoria Bradley.

Why this distinction in favor of a negro felon? Are you not as good as Bradley? Your President has said not, and he has sustained his declarations by his acts, by making the appointment. Are you willing to writhe and swelter under the imputation that you are inferior in intellect and honor to a renegade Boston nigger? that in your official acts he is to be your particular star?

If you have gained your consent to play second fiddle to him, and consider yourselves his inferiors both in intellect and honor, then go on and play the role as best suits Mr. Conley, and what little character or honor you ever had let it be expended to bolster up the irrepressible Bradley.

But if you have any manhood or honor left, or if the blood of an honest ancestry still flows in your veins, and has not been curdled by its contact with and absorption of Radical effluvia, then rise up from your apathetic unconsciousness, consider your manhood, your honor, and the honor of your children, shake off the withes with which the Radical Delilah has bound you, and if you can obtain a like instrument from the mangled heads of your quandom allies, slay them high and thick as did Samson the Philistines.

Where shall the work begin? Let it begin at the fountain head. Move to expel the foul invaders of your own and your country's honor. Let Conley know that you are not the party hacks to do his dirty work, and that you yet have a slight recollection of your former manhood and honor. Expel him from his seat in the Senate for the dishonor he has done you, by insulting you and your State in elevating a negro felon above the citizens of Georgia.

If you are honorable men, and have respect for yourselves, your wives, and your children, you will resent the insult, and make it known in tones of thunder, and hurl the author of your disgrace from power. But if you are the slaves to Radicalism, and feel honored by being made to revolve in a sphere secondary to Bradley, then grin and rejoice at doing your master's service, feel proud of the honor you have achieved through the hands of your distinguished President. Whether you are slaves or men. NOUS VERRONS.

OUT OF PLACE.—We observe the name of the "Hon. O. A Lochrane, of Macon," as among the list of those favored individuals whom Bullock winced and luncheoned at that Radical concern, the National Hotel, at Atlanta, after his inauguration.

Every man, of course, has a right to select his own company, but it does not appear to us that such a gathering—to glorify over Georgia's shame, and the defeat of the Democracy of the State—was a fit place for one who had been honored, not three months ago, with a nomination at the hands of that party for Representative in Congress. Neither did it lie in the same mouth, whose contemptuous allusions to Bullock in Ralston Hall are fresh in the minds of all, to give utterance to congratulations upon his elevation to office. We see, however, that Judge Lochrane is put down as "a candidate for the Senate." Perhaps "*that's* what's the matter with Hannah."—*Journal and Messenger.*

What did the Judge say, on that occasion? Strange stories are afloat, and correct information is desirable.

☞ The Church Union says Grant is not a fit man for a Christian to support.

So say a large majority of the American people irrespective of Church or State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Eve of the Adjournment—Several of the Radical Hobbies Upset---No Negro Militia for the Present.

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1868.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Washburne's motion to reconsider the vote by which adjournment was fixed for Monday next, was to-day laid on the table, so that Congress will adjourn on Monday to meet again on the third Monday in September.

EXEUNT MEMBERS.

It is doubtful if the House will have a quorum to-morrow, as many of the members have already left for their homes and others are leaving.

FUNDING BILL.

The funding bill is before a conference commtiee of the two Houses. The prospect of its becoming a law, from present indications, is not at all flattering.

NEGRO ARMING OUTRAGE.

The bill providing for the furnishing of arms to the Southern negroes has not yet been reached. Its passage by the House is now considered doubtful. The will to pass it is not wanting, but the popular indignation aroused by it has made even the genus radical pause before he attempts, for purely party ends, to consummate so foul an outrage.

CARPET-BAG GOVERNMENTS.

The bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee to-day, by Mr. Bingham, and which the House passed by a strict party vote, gives to the Conventions of the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, complete power over those States and makes it a penal offense for any one in said States to vote or act as an officer of election, and the President is required to prohibit any such proceeding. The President of course will not sign the bill, and the adjournment of Congress on Monday settles its hash.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Executive Session Called.

Cholera in New York.

Interesting Foreign News.

Gold 1.44 and Excited.

The Code of Alabama Ratified.

Alabama Legislature on Removal of Disabilities.

Gov. Smith Vetoes the Milcage and Per Diem Bill.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 27.—Both Houses have passed an act ratifying the Code of Alabama, except where it conflicts with the new Constitution.

A debate in the Senate this morning shows a large number of Senators in favor of removing all political disabilities, and there is probably a majority in favor of such a measure. In the House Mr. McCraw, the Speaker, offered a resolution in favor of removing disabilities and it was made the special order for next Friday.

Mr. Harrington, of Mobile, offered a resolution in relation to newspapers. It provides that for publishing slanderous articles that the Editor and Proprietor shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisonment not less than six months, and the press and material can be sold as soon as judgment is entered to pay the fine. The act applies to copied matter as well as original. The Judge of the Court is to decide as to what is slanderous.

Governor Smith has vetoed the bill fixing the pay of officers and members of this Legislature. He takes the ground that it is an increase of rates over the rates fixed by the old law. He further takes the ground that the pay of $8 per day and forty (40) cents a mile mileage is exorbitant and is not in proportion to the amount in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The President called no special session of the Senate. This leaves many important offices vacant.

The President was at the capitol, from half past ten to twelve.

All bills were signed except the Funding Bill, which, however, the President can sign any time within ten days.

The Republican members of Congress have signed agreement that they will not be here in September unless advised to come by Senator Morgan and Representative Schenck, of the Republican Committee.

LISBON, July 27.—It is reported that a British Gunboat had landed men at a Portugese colonial station on the coast of Guinea and took possesion of the place, Portugese guard made prisoners and the flag hauled down and the British colors substituted. The Government has dispatched two Men-of-War to the scene of outrage.

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Cranworth is dead.

Further advices from Japan to the 30th of June have been received. All ministers of foreign powers in Japan had joined in a protest against the revival, by Mikado, of the Decrees against native christians.

Civil war continues to rage with much violence. The Mikado were in possession of all ports opened to foreigners by treaty. The Brother of Stals-Bashi, the ex-Tycoon, was at the head of the Revolt against the spiritual Emperor and had a large army under his command, with which he was gradually advancing on Yedoo, in which city the party of the Tycoon is very strong; there had been some fighting between hostile forces in the vicinity of Yedoo, but no decisive successes are reported on either side. It is thought the war between the two parties, whose respective strength and resources appeared so evenly balanced, would result in a division of the country into two independent empires, governed respectively by the Mikado and the Tycoon.

NEW YORK, July, 26.—Several cases of cholera, including three deaths have occurred in what is known as the Shanty District of the city.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27.—Cotton declining—sales 81 bales—Middlings 29c. Receipts 10 bales.

Telegraphic Markets.

WILMINGTON, July 27.—Spirits Turpentine 40½ Rosin a shade weaker; strained 2 12½, No. 2, $2 35; No. 1, 2 75, pole 4. Tar nominally at 2 35.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cotton dull and heavy; ¾c lower; sales 930 bales. Flour, State and western 10a20c better; for fresh ground superfine 6 50; southern a shade firmer; common to fair 8 50a8 75. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn 1a2c better. Oats dull and lower. Mess pork heavy at 28 25a 28 50. Lard quiet; kettle 18a18¾. Whisky firm; buyers offering 50 in bond and sellers asking 53a5?. Rice quiet; Carolina 10¼all. Sugar dull. Coffee firm with fair demand for Rio. Turpentine 44a 44¾. Rosin 2 25a7 50. Freights dull. Government bonds strong; '68 coupons 14¾; Tennessee and Georgia 83. Gold excited at 44. Southern bonds lower.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Flour 6 25a6 50. Corn 94a 95. Lard 18a18¾. Pork 28 50; shoulders 13¾; clear sides 17¾. Whisky, free, 1 08.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Flour firm and in fair demand; Howard sheet superfine 8 00a9 00. Wheat in good demand; receipts small; selling at 2 25a 2 40. Corn firm; white 1 25a1 28; yellow 1 26. Oats steady; new 85a90. Provisions unchanged. Virginia sixes, old, 40a40¾; coupons, old 55a55¾ North Carolinas 77¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—Evening—Cotton still declining; sales 8,000; Upland 9¾a10; Orleans 10¾a 10¾.

☞ How easy Radicalism can be beaten at the West, where its real strength is. If anywhere, is shown by the thoroughly frightened Cleveland, Ohio, Leader, which says:

The State of Ohio was carried for the Republican party, last fall, by less than three thousand majority. A change of one vote to the Democracy from the Republicans in each ward and township of the State would wipe out that majority and give the State to the Democracy. Let Ohio Republicans ponder this. Let them consider that they are as yet by no means out of the wilderness.

Only one vote in each ward and township in a State which defeated negro suffrage, elected a Democratic Legislature and sent ex-President, that is, expecting President Wade to retirement. No greater stimulus to the Democrats could be held out in that State. Remember, Democrats of Ohio, that you have only one vote to gain in each ward and township to give the electoral vote of your State to Seymour and Blair.—*New York World.*

SPEECH OF THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR BEFORE THE METROPOLITAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB, NEW YORK.—Mr. Blair said: He rejoiced to see that we were on the eve of a great uprising of the American people. [Bully.] We saw one six years ago to save the Union of these States; we are now called on to save the Constitution. We who have left the Republican party to defend the Constitution are accused of siding with rebellion. The South is the victim of a horrible tyranny, and your turn will not long be delayed. The South is crushed and despoiled, and you also will soon be crushed and despoiled.

Your own immediate interests will be overruled by fifty carpet-baggers in the House of Representatives and twenty in the Senate of the United States. A large body of intelligent men at the South have been disfranchised, and a quantity of ignorant negroes enfranchised, and to govern whom? The Southern States? No! You here in New York! You will have to support an army which will drain your wealth and a military aristocracy built upon its spoliation.

When in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, in 1862, I denounced the right of Congress to determine whether the seceding States were or were not out of the Union. This present assumed right of Congress to say who shall vote in the States, leads to a military despotism. When the Senate declared that Mr. Stanton should not be removed, a committee, with Mr. Cameron at their head, went to General Grant to ask if it was his pleasure to hold him in his position. I have been always a Democrat, and my father was a friend to the hero-President, General Jackson, and when I felt compelled to leave the Democratic party it was because the Southern wing made the slave power practically the governing power of the country. I see now quite as little and far less Democracy in founding a government of the sword, aided by the negro. The sovereign Rump Congress has lately enfranchised twelve hundred of the worst rebels of the South, because they voted the Radical ticket, and men who were opposed before the war to secession remain disfranchised because they will not endorse its acts. Why should not the citizens of New York and New Jersey be disfranchised if they also disprove its course? Their turn will surely follow.

New Advertisements.

Atlanta Lodge No. 59, F. & A. M.

A called Communication of this Lodge will be held in their Lodge Room in the Bell Hall (corner of Marietta and Broad streets) on Tuesday night, July 28th inst., for work in the Entered Apprentice Degree. Members of Fulton Lodge No. 31, and sojourning Brethren are respectfully invited to be present.

By order of the W. M.

july 27-dit. W. W. GRANT, Sec.

Official Letter List.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN the POST OFFICE at ATLANTA, State of Georgia, July 27, 1868.

If not called for in thirty days they will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

LADIES LIST.

B—Beny Mrs Hattie, Bailey Mrs Fanny colored, Brogan Mrs L, Brown Mrs Rachel, Brown Miss Mandy, Bengey Mrs Mary Ann, Butt Miss Mary H, Brown Miss Julia colored, Bailey Mrs Mollie, Boebinger Miss Augusta, Bankston Mrs Synthia, Bryant Miss Sarah A, Blond Miss Jennie, Beasley Mrs Matilda.

C—Carroll Mollie E, Cleton Miss Jane, Carr Miss Joanah, Chase Mrs Albon, Curtis Mrs Mary E, Chase Mrs Eliz beth, Clansey Mrs Ella, Colliers Mrs Allen, Chandler Mrs S E, Crumley Mrs Sarah colored, Crook Miss Taylor.

H—Hasrass Marian, Holmes Mrs Annie, Harden Mrs G, Hasper Miss Adeline, Hupletter Mrs Leyley, Hasting Miss Diola, Hannan Mrs G D.

M—Myrick Mrs Elizabeth, Myrick Mrs Elizabeth S, Magan Mrs Mary, Mayer Mrs M A, Martin Mrs M E, Maloney Miss Bridget, Malsite Mary Green colored, Mathews Miss Annie, Mitchell Mrs N J, Mayo Mrs M J.

W—Wright Mrs T L, Wright Mrs Jane, Walker Mrs Eliza, Wrag Miss Susan, White Mrs Laura, Willson Mrs Ann, Williams Mrs Julia F.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—Adkins James.

B—Bramlett A M, Bryant John, Bigham E S, Brown T, Brown Robt, Banks Hugh, Bryant J R, Bowry F M & Co, Boswick Wm, Bender Wm, Berner Wm 2, Boutell N, Bemelmans Leon.

C—Cole Wm, Cotter N, Claiborn P D, Crawley R L, Chandler Robt, Clark Geo, Campbell Stephen, Clower G H, Cagen John, Camp J B 2, Campbell J, Cloynton Washington, Crain W T, Cohr Rev L, Casin & Dunlop.

D—Dent W R, Dwyer A A, Davis B J, Date H, Dum Jacob, Durden Jack.

F—Fitts M M, Famby H, Ford Dr John, Furay W S.

G—Garrett J W, Gillstrope J J, Green James, Goldsmith J, Griffin J C, George John, Green J A, Glass Wm, Gibson Wm 2, Grady L C, Gilbert M S.

H—Hutcherson M W, Harris Bill colored, Hull Dr B F, Hancock Col C W, Hook Charley, Hyman David, Howard David Harrison F B, Hardie Robt, Harper G M, Harris T, Howard T A, Harkuss Thos M, Hoyt D H, Henderson S, Howarn J J, Hunt J, Henderson J M, Henderson John, Holloway J, Hudgins J, Harris J, Hosking J, Holcombe John, Hutchings J B, Hart J R, Holdbrook W S, Hartdegan Wm, Hogan Wm foreign, Harris Wm, Herton Marion.

J.—Jernigan Lou, Jones Wm, Johnston Calvin, Jenkins Stephen, Jourann Samuel, James T L, Johnson Henry, Jordan Thos, Jones Henry, Johnson H C, Judd J C.

K.—Kennedy J W, King John, Kent James, Kirl James.

L.—Lasey H S, Lee S H, Lowery D, Lynch C A (2), Lyle C B (2), Linds Samuel, Lee S H, Loveless T C, Lee Joseph, Lain Jack, Livingston, W M.

M.—McKendrey J J, Moore J B, Moore A, McWaters A, Moore A J, Mitchell C C, Marshall C K, Martin C, Morris E, McKee G, Mathews J (2) McKendrey J J, Mathews Dr J, Miller John B, Moore John B, Morris J A, Miller J H, Morris J B, Moon J B, McMaster, Miller James, Mc Dole W B, Miner J, Martin W F, McCure Wm, McCoal W S, Miles Mrs Frank, McKnight & Co, Maulden Wm.

N.—North John (2), Nabors J, Nance J N, Night E, Newson M B (3).

O.—Osborn Mathew, Owen M B, O'Dalton George.

P.—Phillips N, Phelps E, Howell E, care of T Fonder, Page G F.

R.—Rogers Mr, Robinson L, Richardson W M, Russell H F, Rice Henry W, Redding H, Robinson E J, Reynolds E K, Rice D Hall.

S.—Scott W C, Smith Wm, Stallings W H, Sewell Dr, Scriven J B (3), Smith J N, Stanton Jack, Spinks H, Scott Henry, Stokes F, Smith Simon Slaughter S S, Smith F H, Self D, Scanlon I Smith Phil, Shone D, Stephens M H (2), Stanterry M.

T.—Thomas H S, Thurtgale Wm, Thomas W B Thorton W colored, Tate J M, Tornace Mr Trimble & Morris, Turner Benj, Pollison B M, Turner Wm, Thomas B.

W.—West W, Weare B, Wenk L, Whitehead W H (2), Wilcox M P, White W J, (3), Willis J D, Waters J D, White J D, Wilson J W, Word T W, Wooten P B, Willer & Co S, Wood G B, Waxehaum S, Welch C F, Wallace O J, Wilks Adam.

july27-dit THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

DAVIS' HALL!

LESSEE AND MANAGER, JOHN TEMPLETON

THE GREAT RESORT!

The successful and select amusements nightly presented by the Star Artistes of the

Charleston and Savannah Theaters

AND THE LOW PRICES,

Attract Admiring Crowds

Of Ladies and Gentlemen.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 27th,

AND ALL THE WEEK.

Unequalled Attraction!

COOLEST PLACE IN THE SOUTH.

☞ Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Children 25 cents. Galleries 25 cents. july 26-dtw.

IN STORE

—AND—

To Be Sold!

50 CASKS CLEAR BACON SIDES.

50 TIERCES CLEAR BACON SIDES.

25 TCS. PRIME CANVASSED HAMS.

50 CASKS BACON SHOULDERS.

5 Casks PLAIN COUNTRY HAMS.

100 SACKS EX. FAMILY FLOUR, From New Wheat.

50 SACKS SUPERFINE FAMILY FLOUR, From New Wheat.

25 TIERCES PRIME LARD.

100 CANS PRIME LARD.

10 Car Loads Prime WHITE CORN.

WHEAT SACKS, CORN SACKS, &C.

The above Goods are in store and *must* be sold

☞ Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

Langston, Crane & Hammock,

ATLANTA, GA., July 23, 1868. Alabama Street.

Good! Good! Good!

I AM the owner of the DRUG STORE, in the old Norcross corner, on Marietta and Peachtree streets. Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Will sell as low as any in the market. Joan B. Daniel and Mat Walker, my clerks, will take great pleasure in filling orders DAY OR NIGHT. Everybody will find them courteous and polite.

I will give the best bargain, by $1,000, to any one wishing to buy as good a DRUG STORE as there is in the South; will trade for City Property, or a good Farm within ten miles of the city.

Call soon. I will, I will, I will give a great bargain. Yes, I will, I will.

july16-dlm B. G. KELLY.

Fears' Column!

J. W.

A Georgia Planter.

ONE OF OUR LARGEST SOUTHWESTERN Georgia Planters, visiting the Broker in the "Little Office" yesterday, engaged in a spirited conversation with regard to the exaggerated reports of the present growing crop of Cotton by the Southern and Southwestern Delegates to the Convention in New York, which, no doubt, depressed the Cotton market very much. This Planter is a large one, and has extensive knowledge of the area planted and its very small growth, which cannot yield like a well-grown stalk. A fourth less area planted, a fourth less force at work on it. He grows quite earnest about it, and will wager $500, at any moment that he can find one of contrary opinion, on the crop's not exceeding 3,250,000 — two and a quarter million bales. No doubt the same has exist in other States. So hold on to your Cotton and buy your Bacon on CREDIT of

J. W. FEARS,

The Broker in the "Little Office," Macon, Ga.

F

Cotton Crop of 1868.

THE NEW YORK "BEARS," ALREADY are backing down from the idea of 3,00,000 bales of Cotton this crop. Comwell & Zaraga, Cotton Brokers, New York, state that one bet of $10,000 offered (not yet accepted and will not be) that the crop will not be 2,500,000 bales.

That is the way to put the "BEARS" to the test, when they are counting big crops, in order to buy the remainder of Cotton at the present low rates. So keep your cotton and buy your BACON ON CREDIT, of

J. W. FEARS,

Provsion Broker, Macon, Ga.

E

Bacon! Bacon! Bacon!

FAIR DEMAND—CLEAR RIBBED SIDES 18½ Cents; Clear Sides 19 Cents; Shoulders 13½; all reweighed—half cent less original weights. Western Bacon holders not pressing stocks.

J. W. FEARS,

Provision Broker, Macon, Ga.

A

Bishop Geo. Pierce.

ABOUT twelve years ago, at Madison, this State, I attended the Madison Methodist Commencement. James L. Pierce (brother of the Bishop) President. When I entered the building the eloquent Bishop was appealing to the Madisonians to come up and pay off the $4,000 debt over the Methodist Female College. "COME UP, RIGHT NOW!" It was done. Wilds, Kolb, T. B. Baldwin, and others planked down $500, $100, $50, until very soon all was arranged. This was the last time I had the pleasure of seeing the Bishop until Wednesday of this week. I left my "Little Office in the Corner," for ONE HOUR, to visit "Wesleyan College Chapel" to hear the Bishop's address. What do you think? Again it was "Come up here and put down your names, $10 annually, to this Society. We wish and must have $5,000 annually to aid the Wesleyan to educate the thirty-two young ladies who are now the beneficiaries of the institution." The result was the Bishop talked an X out of me almost before I got my seat. Long may he live to aid, by his influence, to build Colleges, and ke

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 28, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. OREBG, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.

T. A. E. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. KING of Atlanta. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon.

☞ BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman, his wife and daughter, convenient to the Hotels and Capitol especially desired. References given and required.

Address "B.," This Office.
jun12-d

THE FIFTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB meets at Fowler's Hall to night.

SHOT.—Octavia Jones was accidentally shot, on Sunday, by Homer ——, both colored. The wound is of a very serious nature.

W. W. COMPTON, wants to buy immediately for cash, a dwelling with four or six rooms in a part of the city convenient to buiness. Apply quickly at Norcross corner.

ATLANTA LODGE No. 59, F. A. M.—On Tuesday night, July 28th inst., a communication of this Lodge will be held in the Lodge room in the Bell Hall. The brethren are invited to attend.

JUDICIAL.—As it has been ascertained that Mr. Pope, whom it was thought by all parties Governor Bullock would appoint Judge of this Circuit, is not old enough to qualify, we hope that His Excellency Governor Bullock will retain, on the Bench, the present incumbent—Judge Collier.

BOSTOCK, THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE who arrested Columbus C. Bedell, the day after Ashburne was killed, is a military appointee. He was a deserter from the Confederate army and is now a Radical.

POSTPONED.—Col. John Milledge, by the advice of friends, did not deliver his address on EDUCATION, last night, as announced in our evening edition of yesterday. It was not thought advisable to do so, because of the intense interest felt by all parties on the eve of the Senatorial election. The address will be made at a more appropriate time, of which due notice shall be given. Meanwhile Col. M. remains in the city and will be happy to meet his numerous friends.

NEW MUSIC.—Phillips & Crew, Book and News dealers, under National Hotel, have on hand all the latest Music, among which may be mentioned the following:

"Write Me a Letter from Home," by Will. S. Hays.
"Sloans Oh! Brien."
"Nora O'Neal."
"Oh! I'm in Love," etc.
"Meet Me in the Lane."
"Sermour March," and a host of others. Teachers would do well to call and examine the fine

STOCK IN TRADE.—Every one who has watched the trial of the Columbus Prisoners, must remember the testimony of Amanda Patterson. It was a most wretched concoction of lies and only served to render the prosecution ridiculous. Every one wondered that Gov. Brown and Detective Whitley, during their night visits to the Barracks, had not taught her her lessons better for "truth is powerful and will prevail." Notwithstanding the undoubted ability of these worthies, their witness made her perjury evident.

This woman with a white skin, taken from the best of negro brothels, was, for some time after the delivery of her testimony, an honored guest at Atkinson Barracks. Occupying a room in the West of the Hospital, she plied her vocation with evident profit; for her threadbare garments soon gave place to something new and stylish.

What a stench in the face of all decency! The scorned wretches, Betts and Marshall, were promised protection if they would swear away the lives of innocent men. Major Smythe, it will be remembered, hurried them out of "harm's way" as soon as Georgia was admitted. Was it a part of the bargain with this harlot Patterson, that the government should furnish her quarters where she could successfully pursue her horrible trade?

IN THE DARK.—On Saturday night last there was a negro caucus, or meeting of some sort, in a certain part of the city where it is customary for certain leaders of the Radical party to meet negroes by appointment. A carriage drove up and two white-skinned individuals alighted and went in. One had red whiskers; the other was *clean shaved*. A couple of gentlemen who happened to be passing at the time, expressed a curiosity to know who the two aforesaid individuals were, and were about to apply for admittance, when a negro sitting in the doorway, as sentinel, perhaps, discovered the manœuvre, and retired into the interior of the building. A moment afterwards the lights were extinguished, whereby all within were reduced to a common color, thus dissipating the only real difference between the negroes and their Radical brethren. The two gentlemen turned to walk away when they met another party, to whom they related the circumstance and expressed their belief that one of the individuals was Joseph E. Brown. "Of course it was Brown," said Number Three, "for I saw him get out of the carriage and go into the house."

Now, we wish it distinctly understood that this is not "abuse." Nor is the above gratuitous. It is fully justified by the facts. Every now and then we are advised to let Brown alone, because each word we say against him is equivalent to a vote in his behalf. We should be extremely sorry to think so; but even were this a fact the public should hear the truth. If the Governor visited Amanda Patterson at night and attends negro meetings, it is our duty no less than our pleasure to "blow him."

THE JEWS will elevate Grant like they did Haman.

ABANDONING THE SINKING SHIP.—A letter from a Radical county in North-East Georgia, informs us that the greater portion of the Radicals and Leaguers have abandoned that party, openly proclaimed for the Democracy, and declare that the Leaguers shall not again assemble in the county. One family, numbering some sixty or seventy voters, are leaders in this noble work, and hundreds of others are following their patriotic example.

A gentleman just from Newton county also informs us that Radicalism in that county is played out. In the late election some two hundred and fifty white men voted for Bullock and the Constitution; now, twenty-five cannot be found in the county who are not open advocates for Seymour and Blair.

We have similar intelligence from various portions of the State, and from every quarter the glad tidings come to us that the people are rising in their might to shake off the despotism.

☞ The London Spectator says that the Republicans of America will "have only to raise the cry of 'GRANT and Honesty' to carry the whole country."

The "Republicans of America" may "raise the cry," but the tears will not flow. The people will scout them with derisive laughter instead.

☞ The Radicals are not pleased with the nomination of Seymour because they know he is the strongest man the Democrats could have selected. They had no idea of imitating them in the selection of the weakest man in their party, as in the case of Grant.

Letter from F. L. Pepper.

Fellow Citizens of Calhoun County: Elevated, by your votes, to the lower House of the General Assembly, it is but proper that I should endeavor to acquaint you with the grave and important issues of the hour.

Long ere this, through the columns of the press, you have learned that Article 14th has been ratified by a majority of both houses of this General Assembly. You have seen, by the record, my position in that matter.

I could not dishonor the ashes of the dead. I could not do injustice to the living. I could not brand, with the stigma of reproach, the noble devotion of a Hill, a Cobb, a Toombs, a Stephens and a Davis—men who, by their unparalleled adhesion to State Rights and State Sovereignty, have, by a centralized faction, been proscribed. I would not dishonor the memory of the heroes who fell battling for the principles of Constitutional liberty, by my advocacy of a measure fraught with such flagrant injustice.

The memory of those gallant men—Johnson, Jackson, Douglas, Tracy, and a host of others, "whose bones now lie bleaching" upon many a battle field, would, of itself, have barred my consent to a measure "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity"—a measure unjust as it was unchristian—a diabolical outrage upon the civilization of the age.

I love my native State—love her soil, her climate, and I am proud of every feature connected with her happy and glorious past. The ashes of my loved dead lie beneath her generous soil; and when with me life's silvery chord is loosed, and the "golden bowl be broken," may I, too, rest beneath her sod!

With these views, rather than to have advocated a measure so glaringly inconsistent with principle, I should have preferred to remain under military rule with all its attendant horrors. But the act has been done and it is with a proud and happy consciousness that your representative proclaims:

"Thou can'st not say I did it."

We have now entered upon a new era in the history of Georgia. "Old things have passed away;" whether for the best or not, time alone can tell. Let us not, however, repine; but without fear and with many hearts, let us enter into the Presidential campaign with a zeal and earnestness never before exhibited, determined to give an unprecedented majority for that peerless statesman, Horatio Seymour and that gallant soldier Frank P. Blair. Let us do our duty like men in the coming struggle. "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," will take us safely over the rocks upon which a Radical crew has attempted to wreck the Constitution.

Organize! organize! organize! Let Democratic Clubs be formed in each district. Cultivate a fair and liberal spirit with the newly enfranchised element among you. Deal with them in a spirit of frankness and sincerity. Let them see and believe that their interest are identified and interwoven with ours. Let them feel that what affects the one will react upon the other. Let us meet the enemy with his own weapons and foil him at his own game. Let each work as "twere for his own personal aggrandizement. Labor earnestly, zealously, faithfully and a triumphant Democracy will yet assert its claims. The thousands who met in Atlanta on the 23d, meant success. It was a glorious spectacle—that joyful and enthusiastic throng of Democrats. Fellow Citizens of Calhoun, snatch the flames from the glowing altar of Democracy and bury them in your hearts. Do your duty and all will be well.

FRANK L. PEPPER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

Radical Tremors—Gen. Blair's Letter—A Popular Reaction—Congressional Gasconade—Brighter Prospects Opening Up—Radical Demoralization—The Negro-Arming Scheme—Presidential Appointments Pro Tem—Maryland Nominations—The Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1868.

The decided attitude of the Democratic and Conservative party has worked wonders in the Radical Congress. They have been "frightened into convulsions," particularly by the plucky letter of Gen. Blair. So long accustomed to domineer over the people, they seem to be utterly astounded to have it told them now in plain language that all they have done in the way of "reconstruction" must necessarily be regarded after November next as so much waste paper. The people, as a general thing, are neither cowards nor fools, as supposed by the Radicals, and upon which supposition they have based their programme. It is universally conceded here that a tithe of the spirit which pervades the Democratic platform and the recent manifestations of the Executive had been exhibited two years earlier, the country would have been saved the humiliation of so long kneeling to the handful of ignoramusses who control the Radical organizations. It is true that mankind are slow to resist authority, however tyrannic and illegitimate. Especially is this the case here, when safety, such as is afforded by our system of general elections, was so soon to be available. But for this reason the insane measures of the majority in Congress would long since have plunged the country into civil war. The gasconade of members in either House lately is, therefore, supremely ridiculous. Was it to be supposed that the people would forever permit their rights and the rights of their fellow-citizens to be trampled under foot? Is it to be imagined the monstrous doctrine of "perfect negro equality" everywhere and the supremacy of the negro race in a third of the country would be tolerated beyond the moment when the public voice could be heard? And when that voice shall be heard, is it a supposable case that either these measures or their authors will be for an instant further tolerated?

One of the Grecian law-givers ordained that whosoever should propose a new law, should do so with a rope around his neck, and hang instanter if, in the public judgment, it was inimical to the Republic. We have no such fundamental regulation, but it would be a bold company of life insurers who would guarantee the necks of the prime authors of our troubles, should this impudence and arrogance go to the length of interposing obstacles to the inauguration of the Democratic President elect on the 4th of March. From what I learn, I have no fears in this respect. It has been manifest all along, it is true, that so long as the people seemed to be apathetic, the usurpations of Congress would be continued and amplified, but the apprehensions of the Radical leaders are thoroughly awakened at last, and the days of their dominion they plainly see numbered. The New York platform—the letters of public men—the determined attitude of the people, and the clear and explicit declarations of the President—all repudiating this infamous policy, have struck terror into their guilty souls, and stunned them into an appreciation of the paucity of their supporters, and the sandy foundation upon which they have built their hopes. They now fully realize the condition of Robespierre—to-day the plenitude of tyrannic power, to-morrow dragged to punishment amidst the unanimous execrations of an outraged people.

These are the considerations which elucidate the "hemming and hawing" about adjournment. I am credibly informed that Radical caucusses have made no less than five different decisions upon that question. At least half the members are favorable to another impeachment. So also "the party" are irretrievably divided upon other vital matters, showing utter demorilization—some favoring very desperate means of extrication, and others threatening withdrawal from party control if further revolutionary measures are taken. The counsels of the latter have prevailed. Congress will ostensibly "take a recess" next week. The scheme of arming the negroes at the South has been, in effect, abandoned, as if the bill pass in any shape it is well known that it will not receive the sanction of the President, and with an adjournment of Congress consequently fall of becoming a law.

I have it upon very good authority—better than that called by Dr. Johnson "the irresponsible loquacity of common fame," that the President will put his house in order, (in earnest) upon the exodus of Congress, and that he will make many other appointments of political importance that will by no means be disadvantageous to the Conservative party. So mote it be.

The contest for the Commissionership of Internal Revenue it is now thought to be between Jeffries, of your State, (or present Register of the Treasury) and Mr. Axel, a Representative in Congress from California. Cox, of your State, I regret to say, will probably be confirmed as Commissioner of Pensions.

Nelson Poe, Esq., will probably be appointed eventually Collector of Internal Revenue to fill a vacancy in your city.

Since writing the above, I learn that Mr. Jeffries has been nominated for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Rollins resigned, to take effect "when his successor shall have been confirmed."

The president has signed the tax bill under protest. It is consequently now a law. X.

Baltimore Gazette.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Drifting Into Another Revolution—Southern Radicals Demand to be Sustained by Bayonets—Distribution of Arms to the States—How Texas, Virginia, and Mississippi are to be Dealt With—Congress Bent on Defeating the Popular Will—The Prospects of the Presidential Campaign—Mrs. Lincoln Under Diplomatic Escort—More Restrictions on the Executive.

WASHINTON, July 23, 1868.

The tendency of every movement here is towards revolution and civil war. No one seems longer to doubt the purpose of the Jacobins. It was openly declared in the Senate yesterday, during a reference to the bill providing arms for the Southern negroes, and to-day Deweese, of North Carolina, in appealing to the House, declared that the Southern State Governments could not stand six months unless supported by a plenty of bayonets. Mr. Boyden, of North Carolina, a venerable looking gentleman, protested against the passage of the bill, as it was a scheme of arming neighbor against neighbor and producing civil war. He begged Congress not to put these arms in the hands of the negroes, but if a military government was to be kept up in the South, let it be by the regular army, and not by arming one portion of the people against another. Washburne, of Illinois, doubted the propriety of the movement, only because he was fearful the whites would eventually get possession of the arms. The proposition to postpone the operation of the bill until after the Presidential election, was hooted at, the very object of the arms being to enable the negroes to control the polls. If the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio cast their electoral votes for Seymour, will the people of these States ever permit their electoral votes to be neutralized by votes carried by negroes, at the point of the bayonet? This is the issue which is soon to be presented to the country. The Reconstruction Committee (?) had agreed to a bill conferring upon the negro convention of Texas absolute control over the Government of that State, with full power to arm and equip a negro militia. This morning the committee amended its bill so as to include Mississippi and Virginia—the election in these States to be set aside and the iron-clad oath applied to Provisional Governors with a view to exeluding Governor Hu uphreys, of Mississippi, and securing the position to the lately defeated Radical candidate. Congress is fortifying itself by all the ramifications possible to resist and defeat the popular will. The question of civil war will depend in a great measure upon the willingness or unwillingness of the people to yield to Congressional usurpation and acknowledge their masters at the Capitol. If they refuse submission—civil war is the alternative.

So completely does every act of Congress for mastery look to civil war that the Democrats on the floor to-day declared that party policy would dictate opposition to adjournment, as every day that the session continues the dominant party is exposing its revolutionary purposes and furnishing the country with the strongest reasons for its overthrow of the fall elections.

Private information received here from perfectly reliable sources leaves no doubt of the fact that the Democrats will sweep New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana. In Ohio and Illinois the parties say the contest will be close, but that the electoral votes of those States will be cast for Seymour and Blair. The greatest confidence prevails, and no Democrat here doubts the election of Seymour by an overwhelming majority. E.

THE CREDIT OF BRAZIL.—Notwithstanding the long and enormosuly expensive war in which Brazil has been engaged, the credit of its government has been sustained in the most honorable manner. Taxation has been increased and money has flowed so freely into the treasury that its present deficit is under $9,000,000. The dividends on its loans are as punctually paid in London as when the Empire was at peace, the sinking fund which is rapidly amortizing these loans has not been suspended, the guarantee on its railways is regularly and faithfully met, it owes no money in Europe, is five per cent external bonds are worth much more in the market than those of many European States, and its six per cent internal bonds are quoted at Rio at 87 1-2.—*N. Y. News.*

☞ A change of 36,000 votes in 1864 would have elected General McClellan President. This change was required in the States of Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, New York, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, or an average of four thousand votes in a State. Since that time the States of Connecticut, Maryland, Oregon, Pennsylvania and New York have become Democratic, and Indiana and Nevada will be at the next election. The Democrats have, therefore, the game in their own hands. They go into the contest to win and will win in spite of all opposition.—*World.*

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—d1y

Special Notices.

WANTED TO BUY IMMEDIATELY for cash, a dwelling with four or six rooms, convenient to the business part of the city. Apply to W. W. Compton, Marietta street, Norcross corner, Atlanta. July 28-d3t.

☞ FIFTH WARD DEMOCRATS.—You are requested to meet at Fowler's Hall this (Tuesday) night. By order of President.
july 27-d1t.

☞ 98TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE July 1, 1868. Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. CAPITAL, $300,000,000. Assets, market value, $5 052 880.19. Liabilities, $300,103 55. Net, $4,552,776 64. Total losses paid in 49 years, $23,500,000.00!

W. P. PATTILLO, Agent,
July25-d1m Railroad Block.

☞ FLOUR! FLOUR!—KEEP IT BEFORE the people that we are making the best grade of FLOUR from both Red and White Wheat, in any quantity to suit purchasers.
july16-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

☞ GETTING BACK INTO THE UNION is a "big thing" in its way; and Democratic Conventions and Mass Meetings are all very well as far as they go, but the whole of them combined amount to nothing without *Holbrook's Hats.* Imagine a delegate to the Democratic State Convention with a shabby hat! Perfectly inexcusable! So *call at once* at Holbrook's Hat Emporium on Whitehall street. july23d2t

☞ THE KENNESAW FLOUR DEPOT of Cook & Cheek, keep constantly on hand FLOUR, BRAN and SHIPSTUFF. All brands of Flour warranted. Come and examine for yourself, at Schofield's Building, Whitehall street, Atlanta Ga.

J. H. KETNER,
july21d1m Agent.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.
July 19 d

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Povisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

LIME, LIME, Sole Agents for Rogers' Bird's Eye Lime, the best Lime for ALL purposes brought to this market. A good supply, fresh from Kiln, constantly on hand. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon — Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD — Best Leaf — Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 23d, 1868. d3m

JEWELRY!

ER LAWSHE,

WHITEHALL STREET.

HAVING fitted up my New Establishment on Whitehall street in the most elegant manner, I am now stocking it with one of the most extensive and beautiful lots of

JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &C.,

Ever seen in Georgia. Enjoying, as I do, special trade relations with a house in New York, I shall henceforth be enabled to sell goods in my line

At New York Prices.

And I shall at all times keep on hand as pleasing an assortment of THE BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT in Jewelry, as can be found in any establishment this side of New York. I shall also keep constantly on hand a full supply of genuine

Silver Table Ware!

Fancy Articles for the Toilet, Spectacles, Silver and Gold Thimbles, and a host of pretty things too numerous to mention. My

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,

As heretofore, will receive my personal attention, and with the assistance of none but the most Competent Workmen, I shall, at all times, be prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in the very best style of the art of mechanism. Call and see me. ER LAWSHE,
july22d2w Whitehall Street.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR

PHOTOGRAPHS

FOR SALE
AT LANE'S GALLERY,
ALABAMA STREET.
July 25, 1868. d1w

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS P. ANDERSON

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

june16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

RANDALL'S

PRINTING INKS,

Marietta, - - - - Georgia.

I AM now prepared to fill all orders for NEWS and BOOK INKS at NEW YORK PRICES.

News Ink, per pound	27 Cents.
News Ink, fine, per pound	30 Cents.
Book Ink, per pound	40 Cents.
Book Ink, fine, per pound	50 Cents.
Book Ink, extra fine, per pound	75 Cents.
Book Ink, super-fine, per pound	$1 00.

Address, B. A. RANDALL,
july15-d1m Marietta, Ga.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. M. W. VILLIPIGUE,

LATELY of Macon, Ga., will commence giving Music Lessons, on Monday next, at Mr. Chisholm's on Walton street.

TERMS—$10 00 per month. july19-4

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just Received at

CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

JAPANESE CLOTH,
GRENADINES,
LENOES,
ELEGANT MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW

CALICOES,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN DOMESTICS,

And a large lot of

CASSIMERES AND LINEN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATTS,
CRUMB-CLOTHS,
CORNICES,
CURTAINS, AND
WINDOW SHADES

Is complete and is worthy the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

Examine our Indestructable HOOP SKIRT.

All goods sold strictly for Cash and at Lowes Possible Prices.

☞ We show goods without charge.

July2 CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON.

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

AT YOUR OWN PRICE!

$20.000 WORTH OF FRESH and desirable GOODS, under the Hammer and at private sale at

R. A. CRAWFORD & CO.'S

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS:

100 Dozen Damask, Linen and Huck Towels.
85 Dozen Damask Napkins,
50 Pieces Fine Swiss and Organdie,
40 Pieces Irish Linen—very cheap,
30 Pieces Grenadine—25 cents per yard,
25 Pieces Plain Jaconet, all colors—25 cents,
10 Dozen French Linen Table Cloths—$1 50,
20 Dozen Hoop Skirts, less than factory price,
10 Rolls China Matting,
30 Pieces Cassimere,
250 Dozen English Hose and Half Hose, Lesti and Cote,

Besides an endless quantity of Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes. All fresh and in good order, and must be closed out.

R. A. CRAWFORD & CO.

☞ Private Sales Every Day. Due Notice will be given when Auctions Commence.
June28

F. CORRA,

Confectionery and Fancy Groceries,

WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS,

Cordials, Green Fruits, Segars,

TOBACCO,

PIPES, SNUFF, SOAPS, &c., &c.,

Whitehall street, west side,

LARGE VARIETY OF FRENCH CANDIES, Assorted Acids, Fruit Drops, Best Plain Stick Candy, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Chocolate, Teas—Green and Black, Coffee—Java, Mocko, Rio, Sugar of all grades, Paradine Wax Candles, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Bananas, Citron, Raisins, Nuts, Dates, Chocolate Cream Candy, Crackers, Chow Chow, American Pickles, Salid Oil, European and American Cheese.

Just received and FOR SALE CHEAP.
july4-d1m

G. W. JACK'S

CANDY AND CRACKER

MANUFACTORY

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
June 20—dtf

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,

WINDOW GLASS

Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
June 16-d3m

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder before the City Hall in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday (4th) of August next, that splendid plantation, situated at the junction of Sweet Water and Chattahoochee Rivers, containing 800 acres, more or less, known as "the Love place." A large part of which is bottom of the first quality, and in a fine state of cultivation, making it one of the most valuable Plantations of its size in Upper Georgia.

Terms of sale one-half cash, the balance in three equal instalments of one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale, and undoubted security.

For further particulars enquire of Brown & Pope, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga.
july17-d2ds ALEX. S. ATKINSON.

Jordan, Howard & Harralson,

TOBACCO

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA,.....GEORGIA,

Keep constantly on hand all grades of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c. june 20-3m

PHŒNIX PLANING MILL,

NEAR MEDICAL COLLEGE,

Atlanta - - - - - Georgia.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

MADE ON SHORT NOTICE,

At New York Prices.

Turning and Scroll Sawing

DONE TO ORDER.

Lumber Dressed,

AND

TONGUED AND GROOVED,

AND

Lumber For Sale.

☞ Particular attention paid to shipping.
LANDSBERG & HARRIS, Proprietors.
feb17—6 Atlanta, Ga.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, July 28, 1868.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—		
Clear Sides	18½@	18¾
Clear Ribbed Sides	@	18¾
Plain Hams	17 @	18
Canvassed Hams	21 @	23
Shoulders	14½@	15
LARD—		
In Barrels	@	20
In Kegs and Cans	21½@	
BEESWAX—		
Common	34 @	36
Choice Yellow	38 @	40
BROOMS—		
Per dozen	3.75 @	5.50
CORN MEAL—		
Country per bushel	1.20 @	1.25
FLOUR—		
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	4.75 @	5.25
Extra do do	5.50 @	5.75
Extra Family do do	6.00 @	6.25
Fancy do do	6.50 @	7.00
GRAIN—		
Corn, White, per bushel	@	1.25
Mixed or Yellow	1.20 @	
Barley	2.25 @	2.50
Rye	@	
Oats	1.65 @	1.70
Wheat, White	2.00 @	2.25
Red	1.80 @	2.00
HAY—		
Clover per 100 lbs	@	1.50
Timothy	1 40 @	1.50
SALT—		
Virginia	@	2.75
Liverpool	@	3.00
IRON—		
City Mills Bar	@	5½
Pittsburg bar	@	6
Sheet Iron	10 @	13
Nail Rod	10 @	14
COTTON CARDS—		
Per dozen	7.50 @	8.00
NAILS—		
4s to 6os	@	6.75
3s common	@	7.75
3s fine	@	10.00
SACKS—		
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½@	17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19 @	25
COTTON GOODS—		
Threads	2.00 @	2 10
Osnaburgs	18 @	21
4 4 Sheetings		17
⅞ Shirtings		14
¾ Shirtings		12
Drills		17½
Stripes		20
LEATHER—		
White oak, sole, per lb	@	40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26 @	30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00 @	75.00
American calf skins per dozen	36.00 @	40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00 @	45.00
Harness leather per lb	40 @	50
MOLASSES—		
Cuba per gallon	55 @	60
New Orleans	85 @	90
Syrup per gallon	90 @	1.25
SUGAR—		
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½@	20
Clarified per lb	17 @	18½
New Orleans	14 @	17
Demerara	16½@	17
CANDLES—		
Sperm	45 @	50
Adamantine	20 @	21
Tallow	@	15
GUN POWDER—		
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs	@	8 50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25 @	6.75
RICE—		
Rogoon	@	
Carolina	13½@	14
SOAP—		
Bar	8 @	15
MACKEREL—		
No. 1 per barrel	@	26.00
No. 2 per barrel	@	20.00
No. 3 per barrel	@	17.00
No. 1 in half barrels	@	13.00
No. 2 in half barrels	@	11.00
No. 3 in half barrels	@	9.50
No. 1 in kitts	@	4 00
No. 2 in kitts	@	3 50
No. 3 in kitts	@	3.25
STARCH—		
Per lb	10 @	12
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano	@	90.00
Reid's Phosphate	@	50.00
Patapsco Guano	@	75.00
LIME—		
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel	@	2 50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel	@	3.00
TOBACCO—		
Low Grades	40 @	50
Medium	60 @	80
Good medium	75 @	90
Fine	85 @	1 00
Choice	1.10 @	1 5

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

GOLD.—Buying at 43 cents; selling at 44 cents.

SILVER.—Buying at 33 cents; selling at 37 cents.

GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.30 per pennyweight.

GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.30@1.35 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	85
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a	Farmers & Mechan	9a
Marine Bank Ga.	98a	Bank of Commerce	4a
Bank Middle Ga.	98a	Bank of Columbus	8a
Bank of Athens	a95	Manufact Bacon	15a
Bank of Fulton	a49	Union Bank	8a
Bank of Savannah	a53	Mechanics	1a
Bank of Augusta	a70	Planters' Bank	a17
City B'k Augusta	a40	Augusta Sav. B'k	8a
Bank State Ga	a30	Northwestern R'k	1a
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca.	a9	B'k State S. C. old	a10
Union Bank	a80	Bk State S. C. new	1a
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	47
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R. R. old	a30
Bank Charleston	a34	So. W. R. R. new	a25
Planters' & Mech	a18	State Bank	a3
B'k of Hamburg	a15	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery	95
Bank of Selma	90	Eastern Bank	80
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	85
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	80

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	35@	40	
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	30@	35	
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	80@	85	
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, income	60@	65	
M. & W. Pt Bonds, Stock	18@	20	
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100@	110	
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	80@	85	
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70@	75	
Macon & Augusta Stock	35@	40	
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75@	77	
Muscogee Railroad Stock	50@	54	
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	80@	85	
Georgia 6 per cent	83@	84	
Georgia 7 per cent	92@	93	
Georgia Coupons	85@	90	
North Carolina 6 per cent	71@	73	
North Carolina Coupons	69@	70	
Tennessee 6 per cent	70@	72	
Tennessee Coupons	73@	75	
South Carolina Bonds, old	80@	85	
South Carolina Bonds, new	53@	55	
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@	70	
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@	75	
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	80@	85	
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100@	104	
Georgia Railroad Stock	84@	86	
Central Railroad Bonds	100@	104	
Central Railroad Stock	126@	130	
South Western Railroad Bonds	100@	109	
Southwestern Railroad Stock	108@	110	
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95@	100	
Augusta Bonds	70@	75	
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	80@	84	
Macon Bonds	76@	77	
Columbus Bonds	70@	75	
Savannah Bonds	75@	80	
Fulton County Bonds	75@	80	
City Checks, Atlanta	85	90	
County Checks, Fulton	75@	80	
United States 5 20 Bonds	109@	113	
United States 7.30 Bonds	103@	105	
United States 10 40 Bonds	104@	106	
Atlanta National Bank Stock	101@	110	
Revenue Stamps	95	1 00	
Land Warrants	70@

The Daily Constitution,

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 28, 1868.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

A Visit to His Home Near Utica.

Correspondence of the New York Sun, (Independent Radical.)

UTICA, N. Y., July 20, 1868.

The sprightly little city of Utica is just now putting on some airs, and flattering herself not a little on furnishing a candidate for the Presidency of these great United States. Such an impetus was never before given to a place that has struggled so faithfully and arduously for upward of half a century for existence. Already two new lines of railroad are in progress, intended to accommodate the great rush of people anticipated to see the next Democratic President. One, the Utica, Clinton and Binghampton, is already in operation for fifteen or twenty miles. The other, running to intersect the Susquehanna road at or near Colliersville, is in rapid progress, and in operation about twenty-five miles. Then, too, they have just opened a new first class hotel, the Butterfield House, while the time-honored Bagg's is undergoing a rejuvenation that causes its old patrons to stare with wonder and amazement.

But after all, Utica has no occasion for making such a fuss over Horatio Seymour's nomination. If any locality is to be credited with honor on this score, Deerfield is entitled to it all. Can New York justly claim credit for Henry Ward Beecher? Or can Brooklyn with justice call Fernando Wood or Isaiah Rynders her son? Proximity to greatness may be all very nice, but it must be conceded that it is not just *the* thing after all. Deerfield is a very populous township in Oneida county, separated from Utica on the South of the Mohawk river. Its inhabitants are mainly industrious, thrifty farmers, attending strictly to their own business, not given to claim that which is not their own, and so imbued with this honorable and Christian sentiment that they have thus far failed to discern the rude and unprincipled habits of the Uticans. When they do discover it, look out for war on the Mohawk. Deerfield against Utica! The Deerfielders will get the best of it, or I'm no prophet. They already have nine points in law—the possession, which gives them a great advantage.

There is another view of this matter which gives it more general importance. Horatio Seymour is just now possessed of a great number of friends, and before the ides of November will have a great many more, all of whom are and will be very anxious to see him. Already the number seeking him to profess their love for him is something remarkable. Now, the Utica people have announced that Mr. Seymour resides in their city, and has his headquarters at the Butterfield House, all of which is a gross misrepesentation, intended to mislead pious pilgrims. I am prepared to state most emphatically that since the adjournment of the New York Convention Mr. Seymour has been in Utica but once, and then only but part of a day, *en route* for his home, in Deerfield. Therefore let it be widely published that all who would seek him must take tickets for Deerfield.

"The Governor," as the Democratic nominee is familiarly known by all his friends and neighbors—and that includes pretty much everybody in this region. "The Governor" resides in a plain, unpretending farm cottage, about two miles north of and overlooking the city of Utica. Something in the outward appearance of the house, though not exactly in the architecture, something in the pastoral air that surrounds it, something in the approach to it, and in the view from the verandah that stretches along its front—something there is in all these features of the Governor's home that, while not affording particular points of resemblance, inevitably call to one's mind Mount Vernon. A snug little farm of about three hundred and fifty acres surrounding the rural retreat has been the property of Mr. Seymour and his ancestors for half a century. The house in which the proprietor now resides was built for a tenant of the farm, and when, a few years ago, Mr. Seymour grew weary of law and sought privacy and retirement, a few alterations and repairs rendered the place amply imposing and sufficiently accommodating for his own wants and those of his family. A fine grove of ancient trees surrounds the house, affording an inviting shade, while walks and drives are abundant without materially encroaching upon the usefulness of the soil. The house is furnished in keeping with its own outward appearance, its surroundings, and the well-known tastes and character of its occupants. An air of refined comfort pervades the whole. From the verandah a view is obtained well worth a long journey to enjoy. Down the green slope and across the rich meadows of the Mohawk valley, all covered at this time with toiling farmers hastening to secure the overabundant crop of hay, taking in the entire city of Utica and its surroundings, stretching far away up or down the Mohawk, the view is finally lost in the blue distance far up the picturesque Chenango valley, the opening to which is directly opposite.

At the time of my visit, this very anxious aspirant for Presidential honors was engaged in superintending his laborers in securing the hay crop. I apologized for the inopportunness of my call, and remarked that I had supposed him to be a country gentleman of leisure. He simply smiled, told the men not to cut any more grass, but to haul in what they had down, and invited me into the house. I made some essay at my business, but he insisted on my telling him the news. Like all regular journalists, I protested that I knew nothing later than appeared in the Utica morning papers. "Well, those are the only papers I get here," he replied, "and those don't reach me till evening." I told him all I could remember, and remarked on the enthusiasm with which his nomination had been received. To this he replied that he didn't see how people could get up enthusiasm in such hot weather as this. He thought they had better postpone politics until it got cooler. Talking of the heat, I suggested that the heated term commenced with the meeting of the convention. "Yes," he said, "and but for that I wouldn't have been in this unfortunate predicament. I went to the convention on purpose to prevent my being the candidate. I fought steadily against it until the mid-night before I was nominated, and again, fifteen minutes before my name was presented, I protested most emphatically against its use. When they did present it, the excitement and the heat and all together completely upset me. Had I been as cool as I am now, I should have declined. I had planned out a little trip abroad for myself, but this affair has changed all my programme and unsettled all my plans of life. I didn't want the office. I wanted Chase nominated."

"Could Mr. Chase have been nominated?" I asked.

"I thought so then," he replied, "but I have since learned to my satisfaction that had my name not been sprung as it was, Mr. Hendricks would have been nominated in two or three more ballots."

After some more general conversation in which I didn't secure a promise of that post-office, because I did not ask for it, I took my leave. MORRIS.

HARD JOKE ON GRANT.—*Origin of his Order Against the Jews.*—The Ballston Democrat, referring to the order issued by Gen. Grant, prohibiting the admission of Israelites within the lines to traffic with the soldiers, says:

At the time alluded to a prominent Jew cotton dealer of Cincinnati, made a bargain with Grant for the getting out of five hundred bales of cotton from the Black river country assisted by the Second Wisconsin cavalry. The Jew offered, as was the custom, one-fourth the profits. Grant wanted more, and at last the Jew offered an eighth, which Grant accepted. The cotton was got out, shipped to Memphis and sold. The Jew, faithful to his promise, met Grant with the proceeds of the sale, and gave the General one-eighth of the profits and departed. Grant's Adjutant General, surprised at the smallness of the profits, spoke to the General about it, who was so exasperated on learning that one-eighth was less than one-fourth, that he within that hour issued the order expelling all Jews from the lines, and to this day has never forgiven the entire race for his own stupidity.

From the Pall Mall (London) Gazette, July 11.]

ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

His opinion of Radical Reconstruction.

The following letter is from a well-known English author (Anthony Trollope) now on a visit to the United States:

WASHINGTON, June, 1868.

* * * * * * It has been decreed by Congress that each of these States shall choose a new constitution for itself, but that in choosing it, all men, blacks and whites alike, shall have an equal voice, except that white men known to have been leading rebels, and that other white men who will not take a test oath so worded as to be utterly irreconcilable to the feelings of a Southern white man, shall be debarred from voting at all. The upshot is that the framing of the State constitutions is to be given to the men who four or five years since were slaves, and who are still negroes. But it must not be supposed that these black men have really been asked to frame their constitutions, or to do anything else than vote. Their constitutions have been sent to them by past, snd consist in an undertaking on the part of the State in question that all men shall hereafter vote alike. It will, therefore, go forth to the world that Alabama, Georgia, and the others have themselves declared that white men and black men shall be the same for all political purpose, and that on this basis the States have been "reconstructed" and restored to the Union. I hold that tyranny never went beyond this. It may be as well at first to point out that in none of the great Western States can a negro vote at all. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, none but a white man can vote. In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, white men and Indians can vote, but never a negro. In the great Eastern States negroes are kept away from the polls, either practically or by actual rule. In Pennsylvania no black man can vote. In New York a negro can vote, but not without a real property qualificaton and three years' residence. In the States of New England, excepting in Connecticut, negroes can vote; but their number is so small as to make their votes of no possible value. Yet it has been ordained by these victorious Northern States that in the conquered Southern States all political power given to the whites shall be put into the hands of a race of men who yesterday were their slaves. For myself I am prepared to argue, if it be needed, that a negro is not fitted by his gifts and nature to exercise political power amidst a community of white men. He is so naturally subservient to the white man's greater power of mind that, when passion is over, he will always do as some white man shall instruct him. But putting aside for the present a subject which is very vast in its bearings, and in which men have and will dispute loudly, here has been made a provision for a war of races with the express object of keeping down a people in order that that people may be debarred from all political power in the empire. It must be remembered that government in the United States is State government for the most part. In Georgia the black men, on these lines of reconstruction, would have the power of making all laws for the restraint of the white. They would be enabled to enact that a man should be hung for this or that so-called crime—a white man, if you will, for not taking off his hat to a black man. But it has never been for a moment intended really to intrust this power to the negroes. The intention is that, through the negroes, all political power, both State power and Federal power, shall be in the hands of members of Congress from the North—that the North shall have its heels on the South, and that the conquered shall be subject to the conquerers. Never has there been a more terrible condition imposed on a fallen people. For an Italian to feel an Austrian over him, for a Pole to feel a Russian over him, has been bad indeed; but it has been left for the political animosity of a Republican from the North—a man who himself rejects all contact with the negro—to subject the late Southern slaveholder to dominion from the African who was yesterday his slave. The dungeon chains are knocked off the captive in order that he may be harnessed as a beast of burden to the captor's chariot. But it will not be so. There will in these Southern States be a war of races; hatred from the white man to the poor, timid, incapable, unconscious negro; suffering for both, infinite suffering for poor Sambo, who will gradually begin his appointed task of disappearing; there will be rapid death of negro children, negro want, and all the following of negro vice; but the white man who lives near him will gradually reassume his power. There will be an influx of Northern men into these States, and they will gradually become as the white men of the South. The scheme after a while will fail; but in the meantime all the hatred of a conquering and a conquered people will be maintained. Such, sir, are my ideas of "reconstruction."

From the Louisville Journal.]

Scallies and Pennies.

When the Georgia and Mississppi carpet-baggers, lately elected to Congress, arrived at Washington, their pockets were as empty as exhausted receivers. "Never mind," said they among themselves, "our Radical brethren will be only too happy and proud to supply us." So they went to Thad. Stevens for "a small loan." "I am sorry," said Thad., "but I have no money at present, and don't expect any for some time." "Let us go to Sumner," said they to each other, "I am truly sorry," said Sumner," "but I contributed my last dollar to the Radical electioneering fund this morning." "This looks rather blue," said the scallies, when they got out of the room, "but suppose we try our dear friend Butler." "You don't know how very sorry I am," said Butler, "but I have given all the money I had to pay the expenses of the negro ratification meeting in this city, and I must borrow for myself." "Well, General, whilst yon are borrowing for yourself, can't you borrow a little for us?" "I should like to do so very much, but the friend I borrow from thinks me too generous and kindhearted for my own good, and won't loan me a dollar unless I assure him that it is exclusively for myself." "D—d if I don't believe that spoon story," said one of the scallies almost before they were out of hearing; "and didn't you observe that he could'nt look us straight in the face when he was talking to us?"

At the last dates the Georgia and Mississippi Scallies were still upon the forlorn hunt, every brother Radical in Congress giving a close grasp to their hands with his right digits, but a closer one to his wallet with his left. They couldn't get credit at boarding-houses, as they hadn't baggage enough to constitute a sufficient guaranty, and they were said to be making arrangements to sleep upon the grounds of the Capitol, or in the market-house, with their carpet-bags for pillows. There was little chance of their sleeping on tick. Why can't Congress tax the Government clerks, male and female, for their benefit?

CORN IN KENTUCKY.—We never in our lives saw such a season for the corn. Planted in the mud about seven weeks ago, with propitious weather since, and good cultivation, it has grown with a rapidity that has astonished all who have observed it. Corn that was planted seven weeks ago now shooting, tasseling and silking, is great work. Notwithstanding the intense heat, it presents a rich, healthy color, and continues to grow very fast. Some farmers are expecting sixty bushels to the acre. *Lexington Statesman, July 18th.*

☞ Charleston, South Carolina, expects to export fifty thousand bushels of peaches this year.

FORWARD, MARCH!

Excelsus! Excelsior! Excelsissimus!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

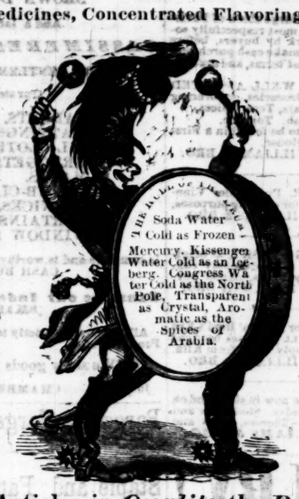
PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, AND DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, Fresh From the Crushers, By the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metallic Paint.


Soda Water
Cold as Frozen Mercury. Kissengen Water Cold as an Iceberg. Congress Water Cold as the North Pole. Transparent as Crystal, Aromatic as the Spices of Arabia.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metallic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

Pure Train, Tanners' & Machine Oils, by Gallon or Barrel.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash*.

WILLSON & CRANE, Druggists and Chemists,

July21-d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE!"

—PURE—

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET

OFFERED

LOW FOR CASH!

☞ Prescriptions Carefully Put Up at All Hours. ☜

☞ Examine Our Stock Before Buying Elsewhere. ☜

IN STORE:

"Spears'" Great "Preserving Fluid,"

Preserves all kinds of

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, ETC., WITHOUT SUGAR, EXPENSIVE SEALING, OR "AIR-TIGHT" CANS.

One Bottle Preserves 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider. Try it.

July 8, 1868. REDWINE & FOX, Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

—:o:—

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

Oils, Chemicals,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:

250 BOXES FRENCH GLASS,
5 TONS WHITE LEAD—(ALL GRADES.)
40 GALLONS No. 1 COPAL VARNISH,
40 GALLONS No. 1 COACH VARNISH,
20 GALLONS No. 1 DAMAR VARNISH.

And everything else usually found in A FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE, all of which is offered

LOW FOR THE CASH!

Rosadalis, the Great Blood Purifier,

Which Physicians and Invalids declare superior to any other alterative ever offered to the public.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

July2—d3m

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

June16-d6m

E. E. EARNEST,

No. 2 Empire Building,

Whitehall street.....Atlanta, Ga.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of everything that is kept in a first class Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. July5-d3m

To Flour Dealers.

WE are now running the City Mills and are prepared to furnish the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, at the very lowest market rates. Can, also, furnish BRAN in any quantity.

July10-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachtree street,

June 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

july3—d3m

BUSINESS TICKETS.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlanta Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to

W. F. WEBSTER,
June4-d3m General Ticket Agent.

ATLANTA CLASSICAL COLLEGE,

For Young Ladies.

J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor Natural Sciences.

Rev. T. F. MONTGOMERY, A. M., Chaplain and Professor Moral and Intellectual Science.

W. R. JONES, A. M., Professor Mathematics.

W. P. HOWARD, A. M., Professor and Principal Music Department.

Mrs. SARAH B. AUSTIN, Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages.

Miss SUE OWINGS, Teacher of Preparatory School.

Miss HENRIETTA E. ROCKWELL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Mrs. REBECCA WELCH, Teacher of Vocal Music and Gymnastic Exercises.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. GOODMAN, School of Design.

THE Summer and Fall Term will begin on Monday, June 22, and continue twenty consecutive weeks. No pupil will be received for a less time than ten weeks or one quarter.

Tuition in College Course, embracing the Languages and Vocal Music, per quarter, invariably in advance.....$18.00

Instrumental Music and use of instrument, per quarter, invariably in advance..... 18.00

School of Design, each branch..... 7.50

The Board of Instruction is now full, and the College Curriculum complete. The School of Design embraces every variety of Penciling, Drawing, Designing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax-work, &c., for which an appropriate room has been fitted up.

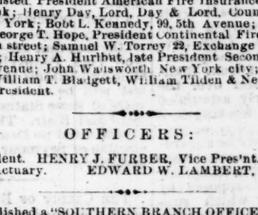
The Gymnasium embraces every variety of physical exercise and amusement suited to young ladies and girls, the object being to develope and strengthen the physical organization and at the same time to cultivate in the pupil an easy and graceful motion. The principal exercises and amusements are Calisthenics, Dumb-Bells, Croquet, Ten Pins, Graces, Battledoor, &c., &c. A spacious hall has been arranged and furnished for these exercises. A small fee will be expected from each pupil to keep up the instruments.

It will be seen that the above organization embraces the entire scope of female education adopted in Europe or America. Will sensible and reflecting men appreciate and encourage the enterprise, so that Atlanta may be able to boast of the first American school, with all the advantages of Oriental Universities?

We will see.

June-15-dtf

UNIVERSAL LIFE



INSURANCE *COMPANY.*

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,215.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, Jr., & Co; James M. Holsted, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Bobt L. Kennedy, 99, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., 4 East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey 29, Exchange Place; John T. Metcalfe, M. D., 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Burnhut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 891, Fifth Avenue; John Wainsworth, New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20 West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Blodgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres't. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Sec'y.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

June16—d1aw3m J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager, Southern Department.

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

—:o:—

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAS

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS

—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

—:o:—

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

—:o:—

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE.

—:o:—

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

JOHN B. PECK,
May5—d3m Master of Transportation,
W. & A. R. R.

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.

Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.

Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Cups, etc.

Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.

Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.

☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

All work guaranteed.

Thanking for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Lloyd Streets,
June14-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,

Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7 00 P M
Leave Dalton	2 30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11 12 A M
Leave Bristol	7 18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9 00 A M
Leave Washington	7 00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8 55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1 22 A M
Arrive at New York	5 30 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7 30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11 00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3 50 A M
Leave Washington	6 30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5 25 P M
Leave Bristol	7 10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2 56 P M
Leave Dalton	9 48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4 45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

—:o:—

THROUGH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

JOHN B. PECK,
May6—d3m Master of Transportation,
W. & A. R. R.

J. E. GULLATT,

Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

Fit up Steam and Water Piping.

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.

June19-d3m

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS,

Sample Room, No. 34 Alabama street, next door to the United States Hotel. apr1—d1y

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 13th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities, via Louisville; also with trains for Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) DAY ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta 5.55 P. M., Lawrenceville 8.15 P. M., Kingston 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.23 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4, A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 1.10 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.40 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Ga. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) DAY ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton 6.10 A. M., Kingston 8.33 A. M., Lawrenceville 8.18 A. M., and arrive at 9.37 A. M.

1.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 4.45 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

JOHN B. PECK,
may11—d Master of Transportation.

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers,

AGENTS

ROSWELL COTTON MILLS,
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS,
J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA ..... GEORGIA,

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN,
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's colorated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Extra Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Bradeson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watauoo Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Rogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
30 barrels Florida and Southwest Georgia Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses—cheap,
50 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels bright Havana sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
200 dozen Mason's blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo,
500 pounds Madder,
2,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
300 pounds Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
30 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Alspice,
300 pounds Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virginia Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
apr10— Peachtree street.

HERRING & LEYDEN,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Comprising all Branches of the business represented in the

Custom and Ready Made Departments of

Men's, Boy's and Children's CLOTHING.

STAR SHIRTS!

With FURNISHING GOODS of every description at LOWER PRICES for READY Cash ONLY than ever sold in this market.

HERRING & LEYDEN,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga

ROCK ISLAND

Manufacturing Company.

FINE all-wool SPRING CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c., on consignment, for sale VERY LOW in wholesale buyers. Merchants are invited to call and see Styles and Prices.

HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga

DOMESTICS

At Wholesale Only.

4-4 SHEETING,
7-8 SHIRTING,
5-4 SHIRTING,
7-8 DRILLS,
OSNABURGS,
STRIPES,
TICKS,
BUCKRAPS.

For sale at FACTORY PRICES, by
HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
mar29—y Atlanta, Ga.

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interest of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK,
JOEL A. WALKER,
JNO. F. HAFER.

June 17—d4m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO.,

Successors to the late SAMUEL D. WILLMOTT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL SAWS AND FILES,

Of all descriptions,

No. 4 Liberty street.....New York.

SPECIAL attention given to the manufacture of our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS, also, Shingle, Mill, Mulay, Gang, Cross-Cut, Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and Butchery Bow Saws; also, Turning and Felloe Webs.

We also continue the manufacture of our well known brand of FILES, made of the best English Cast Steel; cut by hand and fully warranted to be equal in quality to the best English.

We respectfully solicit orders, which we are prepared to fill promptly, at the lowest rates.

Address: may21—d1y

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETING,
10 bales Augusta 4-8 SHIRTING,
20 bales Rowell Cotton Yarns.

For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street,
Apr19— Atlanta, Ga.